THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 42 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 8.

Great Britain and Paraguay—Jeff. Davis in Liverpool—The Continental Visit of Queen Victoria.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By later arrivals at the port of New York, we have European advices to Aug. 8.

ENGLAND.

Efforts to Involve Great Britain with Paraguay.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent, writing from London Aug. 5, says:—

"Strenuous efforts are being made by agents of Brazil in London to involve this country in a war with Paraguay. The government, which at first refused to listen to these representations, has become more accessible recently on account of the favor with which the idea of another little war has been received by many politicians and a large portion of the press. So much capital for England and Englishmen has been made out of the little affair in Abyssinia that everybody seems disposed to try on the same game in South America. Of course, the pretext for intervention will be the alleged illegal detention of British subjects by President Lopez. I believe that the Brazilian agents, backed as they are by the press, will be successful. In that event it will be a question whether the United States ought not to interfere on the side of Paraguay, or, in fact, to anticipate the intervention of England."

Jefferson Davis in Liverpool.

The *Morning Star* of August 6, thus announces the arrival of Mr. Davis and his family:—"The celebrated President of the Confederate Government during the American civil war—Mr. Jefferson Davis—arrived at Liverpool with his family on Tuesday evening, in the Allan steamer Austrian from Quebec. Mr. Medley, accompanied by his carriage, and several other carriages and their owners, including Mr. Medley, Jr., Mr. Prioleau, Mr. James Spence, and other well known friends of the Southern Government, were in attendance. The ex-President's party included Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Jr., Mr. William Davis, Miss Margaret Davis, Miss V. A. Davis and servant; in their party was also included Dr. and Mrs. Rawson, Miss E. Rawson, and Miss Mackenzie. Mr. Davis is a thin, wiry looking man, apparently about 65 years of age. In features he is exceedingly like the photographs of him, which are well known in Europe as well as in America. He was dressed in a plain walking suit of gray plaiding, and, on the whole, seemed to be lively and well satisfied, although he complained of being somewhat out of health. Mrs. Davis has apparently a dash of the mulatto blood in her veins, her sons and daughters presenting also similar peculiarities. Mr. Davis and his family are staying at the Adelphi Hotel in strict privacy, and they will remain in Liverpool for a few days, to recruit from the fatigues of the voyage. Yesterday they remained in their apartments, where they were visited by a number of American and English merchants."

FRANCE.

Radical Efforts in the Election Canvass.

Galignani's *Messenger* of August 8 says:—The *Pays* adverts to the great exertions made by the opposition to stir up political passions in the Jura with a view to promoting the success of M. Grevy's candidateship as a thorough-going republican. Such principles it declares to be fatal and to be sedulously thrust aside. Will the electors of the Jura, the writer asks, allow themselves to be led away by the efforts which are being made to work on them? Our adversaries appeared to be at first persuaded that such would be the case. At present they seem to be less sure of the victory. They ask themselves by what capitulation of conscience M. Grevy, the incorruptible, the man of marble and steel, the republican of 1848, who had remained faithful to his ideas of that period, could take the oath of fidelity to the Empire and to the Emperor. M. Grevy formerly was for not having any sovereign—not even a President of the Republic. He wanted a representative assembly, delegating the executive power to a citizen of its choice, and reserving to itself the right of revoking him at will. Consequently M. Grevy has hitherto hesitated to sign the formula of the oath to be taken by members of the legislative body. For him such an affirmation is not a vain formality; it is a serious matter. An oath to the empire is a conversion, and M. Grevy has not changed his faith. He is a republican still, and may die impenitent.

Rochefort, Editor of the Lanterne.

On the 9th inst., the case of M. Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne*, for an assault on M. Rochette, printer, came on before the Correctional Tribunal. Proof was given that the accused, accompanied by two friends, M. M. Emile Blavet and Victor Noir, went on the 9th of July last to the premises of the complainant, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, and after challenging him to fight a duel, which the other declined, struck him a blow in the face with his hand, and afterwards twice on the body with a cane. M. Rochefort disclaimed all idea of premeditation, his only intention, he said, being to prevnet the publication of a second pamphlet against him by M. Rochette. The latter declared that he was not responsible for what was printed in his office, and that he issued the pamphlets just as he would do the *Lanterne* if employed for the purpose. A witness came forward and deposed to having sold the cane to M. Rochefort, who observed, on taking it up, "This is just what we want." The Court, considering that the assault was evidently with premeditation, sentenced M. Rochefort to four months' imprisonment, 200f. fine, and the costs. In another case, in which M. Rochefort was prosecuted for neglecting to insert in the *Lanterne* of the 25th of July a "communicated" note in contravention of Article 19 of the Decree of the 19th of February, 1852, which requires the publication of such documents in the earliest number, the Tribunal, after hearing the explanations of the defendant, condemned him to pay a fine of 50f.

The Visit of Queen Victoria.

Galignani's *Messenger* of Aug. 7, says:—"The Queen of England yesterday morning, on arriving in Paris by the Western Railway from Cherbourg, was as usual, in mourning, wearing a black satin dress, with a pardessus of similar material, falling to the knee, and a black tulle bonnet. Her Majesty seemed in excellent health, but was said to be greatly fatigued by the journey. The Queen remained all day quietly at home, but the two young Princesses and Prince Leopold drove out, and visited various parts of Paris. About three o'clock the Empress, looking most charming, arrived at the Palace of the Elysee, and after short delay, proceeded to the British Embassy to visit Queen Victoria. Her Majesty of England descended to the bottom of the staircase to meet the Empress of the French and the two sovereigns kissed each other most affectionately, her Imperial Majesty also greeting the two Princesses in a similar manner. The whole party then withdrew to the Queen's apartment, and remained for half an hour in friendly converse. The Empress afterwards returned to the Elysee, where the general expectation was that Queen Victoria would return the visit; but it appears that as her Majesty travelled *incognita*, etiquette was opposed to such a return. Her Imperial Majesty remained at the Elysee until five, when she took her departure for Fontainebleau. The Queen, after partaking about five o'clock of some refreshments (tea, etc.), still remained without exertion until a quarter to seven, when the departure took place. The hour was about 7·30 when the special train which conveyed the Queen of England took its departure toward Switzerland.

AUSTRIA.

The German Rifle Association.

The closing banquet in connection with the meeting of the German Rifle Association took place August 6. Baron von Beust was present and delivered a speech, in which he said that he had become a good Austrian, and had remained a good German. He laid stress upon the necessity for the preservation of peace, which was the object of the policy he pursued, and declared that Austria did not meddle in German affairs, and entertained no thoughts of a policy of revenge. He concluded by proposing the toast, "Peace and reconciliation, the basis of progress, the guardians of a healthy freedom, and the pillars of order and security."

THE SITUATION.

A Review by Peter Cooper, Esq.—He Writes a Letter to Horatio Seymour, Demolishing the Heresies of Tammany Hall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1868.—To the Hon. Horatio Seymour—My Dear Sir:—In the last letter I had the honor to address to you, I had the pleasure to thank you for the prompt answer to a former letter, and for the assurance I received that "we agreed in the end to be realized, namely, the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of the Constitution." You will recollect that I then stated that I was so deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of maintaining the Union and the Constitution that I desired to see all the powers that God and nature had given to us brought into requisition to save our country from being dissevered, and made the sport of foreign and domestic Saracens.

I feared then, as I fear now, the danger of our being drawn into error by men who have no faith in a real democratic form of government. In that letter I stated that I was then, and I have still continued to the 78th year of my age, to be a firm believer in a truly democratic republican form of government, I mean a government founded on those eternal principles of truth and justice which our fathers declared were self-evident, namely:—"That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

In the very first words of the Constitution, formed by our fathers, it is declared that "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Our fathers in forming for us this Constitution, believed that they had embodied in the forms of law, the highest wisdom, virtue, and intelligence of a whole people. They meant to make the wisdom, the virtue, and the intelligence of the people the means to insure all the blessings required to make us a nation with all the powers necessary "to establish justice," and "to promote the general welfare."

To enable the people to do this in the most convenient manner, they declared in the first article of the Constitution that "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

They then describe the mode and manner by which the people's representatives shall be chosen, who are to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers of Congress, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department thereof.

Among these powers there is nothing plainer than the intention of the framers of the Constitution to vest in the people's representatives the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus whenever in their judgment "the public safety may require it," to suppress Rebellion or repel invasion.

I have been led to address this letter to you as standing at the head of the Democratic party, a party with which I continued to act so long as I believed it was laboring to promote the greatest good of our common country; but when I became convinced that the Democratic party, with which I had been so long connected, was lending its power and influence to sustain men and measures that had so far perverted the Constitution of our country as to deny the rights of manhood to 4,000,000 of human beings—and when I saw that I was acting with a party which was lending its influence to men and measures that were raising up in our country the vilest form of an aristocracy—an aristocracy that claimed it as a right that "property should own labor," and claimed the right to mix their blood with the black race, and then sell their children to be enslaved with all their posterity, then I consider it my duty to my country to abandon a party that had abandoned the great principles of truth and justice.

What tongue can describe the horrors of a system that allowed a father to sell his child, who may have had seven-eighths of white blood in his veins, to a brutal master, who had the power to confine him on a plantation, under a more brutal overseer; perhaps a Northern man, with his conscience callous to every human feeling, and whose principal recommendation might be that he could whip out of the unprotected slave the greatest amount of labor!

Thomas Jefferson might well say, in view of such a state of things, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just."

John Wesley has well declared that such a system contains within itself the sum of all villainy. The enormity of human slavery will appear from the following advertisement, copied from the Georgia *Messenger*:—"Run Away—My man Fountaine; has holes in his ears, a scar on the right side of his forehead, has been shot in the hind parts of his legs, is marked on his back with the whip. Apply to Robert Beasly, Macon."

We might well have said, in view of a system that allowed such cruelty, as God is just that the time must come when those great principles of our Declaration of Independence that declare "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," must be vindicated in our own country. Allow me to repeat what I said in my last letter, namely, that I, who served my country in person and by substitute from the commencement of the war with England to its close, feel that I have a right to plead with my countrymen of every shade of political opinion, and to beseech them by every consideration that can move our manhood to consider carefully the dangers that threaten us as a nation.

It has been to me for years a source of profound regret to find so many of those whom I have esteemed and honored as friends taking part with and forming all kind of excuses for men who have done all that was possible to destroy our union of States; and now I regret to find those very friends calling themselves Democrats, and at the same time, uniting with those who were leaders in the Rebellion, and striving to aid them to build up what they are pleased to call "a White Man's Government," by which they mean to hold 4,000,000 of human beings under a ban or disqualification that will prove as destructive to their happiness as the slavery from which they have been delivered. I have been at a loss to see how a mind so elevated as yours could for a moment consider it possible for a democratic government to enact a course of class legislation that would make one law for the white man and another for the black man.

John Stuart Mill has said with great propriety "That there is no true democracy where large classes of a community are denied equality of political rights." He further declares that "Every Government which permanently divides the people into a governing part and a governed part is an aristocratic Government, by whatever name it may be called." I find that the very men who profess so much concern for the preservation of the Constitution are now most earnestly laboring to make proselytes for a white man's government, which can only be had by legislating for a class, thereby adopting a principle that is at war with the very letter and spirit of the Constitution which they profess so much to revere. Such a course is inconsistent as the profession and the practice of President Johnson. He declared at one time that "treason against the Government is the highest crime that can be committed," and that those engaged in it "should suffer all its penalties." "Treason," he said, "must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished."

He went so far as to say, "They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed; if not, they maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous enough for treason to become respectable." He said, "After making treason odious, every Union man should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted the great suffering on our country." He then said, "I hold it a solemn obligation, in every one of these States where the Rebel armies have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the number of Union men may be, if enough to man the ship of State, I hold it to be a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government until they gain strength. They must not be smothered by inches."

In reference to a Convention to restore the States, he asked:—Who shall restore them? Shall the men who gave all their influence and means to destroy the Government? Are they to participate in the great work of reorganizing the Government, who brought this misery on the States? If this be so, then it is said in truth that all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers will have been lost, and all our battle-fields will have been made memorable in vain." He then asked, "Why all this carnage?" and said "it was that treason might be put down and traitors punished." He said "traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration." He said "the traitor has ceased to be a citizen and in forming rebellion has become a public enemy and has lost his right to vote with loyal men."

He said that the great plantations of the traitors "must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men;" also, "the day for protecting the land and negroes of these authors of rebellion is past."

To cap the climax of inconsistency with all that he has since done and tried to accomplish, he said that he had been deeply pained by some things that had come under his observation. He said:—"We get men in command who, under the influence of flattery, fawning, and caressing, grant protection to rich traitors, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold." He went on and said that "traitors can get lucrative employment while loyal men are pushed aside."

He said in relation to reconstructing the Southern States, that "We must not be in too much of a hurry. It is better to let them reconstruct themselves, than to force them into it." But as soon as he became President we find him hurrying reconstruction on a plan or policy of his own, and resisting, with all the power he possessed, the mild measures prepared by Congress, and intended to enable the Rebel States to reconstruct themselves with the least possible difficulty or delay. It is difficult for one to imagine how any honest, intelligent man can join with President Johnson, and charge the majority of Congress with being a class of radicals and traitors, "hanging on the skirts of a Government which they are trying to destroy."

It has been equally difficult for me to form an apology for such unreasonable charges as I find in your speeches—and in the speeches of others claiming to be Democrats—against an administration that has had to contend with every form of difficulty and misrepresentation that the ingenuity of those who were in Rebellion against the Government, and of all those who were in sympathy with them, could invent. I regret to find in several of your speeches that you make no allowance for the extraordinary and trying circumstances through which the Government was compelled to pass—circumstances that would have made it wise and proper to have raised money by forced loans if no other means could have been found to save the nation's life.

You have said truly in your late speech that the Republican party "denounces all forms of repudiation as a national crime." You then try to throw on that party the odium of a deliberate design to repudiate the national debt. The repudiation of the national debt is one of the *last* acts that the Republican party will ever tolerate or allow.

I have been pained to find in your several speeches a course of reasoning that is tending to revive the rebellious spirit throughout our Southern States—a course of reasoning that has already won for you the enthusiastic support of those who were most prominent in the Rebellion, and of all who are in sympathy with them throughout our country.

I am sorry to see in your speeches an effort to prejudice the laboring population with the statement that the Government is introducing a system of unjust and unequal taxation.

It is certain that our Government could never stand in the presence of such laws as prevailed throughout the Southern States before the Rebellion; laws that made it a crime to "unbind the heavy burden, and let the captive go free;" laws that made it a crime to teach a poor helpless slave to read and write, fearing that a knowledge of the Declaration of Independence, that declares the inalienable right of every man to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, would make him unwilling longer to remain a slave. To talk of such a system and such laws as have prevailed at the South being democratic, is to talk of a living body without an animating spirit.

The Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, the official organ of the Catholic Church in the West, has said, with great propriety, that "the interest of humanity and the welfare of white labor, in particular, are involved in the question of slavery more than any other, and it is the duty of men to prepare their minds conscientiously that they may, as far as possible, maintain what is best for the people. Every one acknowledges that slavery is an evil. No man who is free would ever consent to be a slave. It is abhorrent to his nature. No man can allege any right to reduce a human being to that miserable condition. It is detestable to mind and heart. And moreover he who reduces a free man to slavery is excommunicated by the Catholic Church. Slavery was the cause of our national troubles. It was for slavery that the war was commenced, and the blood of the brave men who have fallen on both sides has been shed by this insatiate monster. The hope of its restoration is not abandoned. There are multitudes of men who would love to see it in the ascendant as it was before." Never were truer words said than that "Slavery was the cause of our national troubles."

Notwithstanding all the misery that slavery and the war have brought on our country, let us assure all who took part in the Rebellion that we intend to do them all the good we can. We intend to secure for them and for ourselves the constitutional guaranty of a republican form of government, which is the greatest earthly blessing our nation can possess.

It has been with more than ordinary sorrow that I find among the errors of your late speech other grave charges against the Republican party. You say it has adopted "a policy of hate, of waste, and of military despotism," in all of which you are as much in error as when you state that the Republican party has expended $500,000,000 of the taxes drawn from the people of this country "to uphold a despotic military authority, and to crush out the life of the States."

The facts as shown by Mr. Blaine in Congress are that only a very small part of the amount you name was expended in maintaining the authority of the Government over the Rebel States. Let us unite to frown down that spirit of rebellion that found encouragement in the Democratic Convention that met in Chicago, when it virtually recognized the principle of secession and disunion as an established fact, by proposing "a cessation of hostilities" and a call for a Convention of all the States to meet in their sovereign capacity and deliberate with men who were then in active rebellion, putting forth all their efforts to overthrow the Government by force.

You charge the Republican party with "proposing to deprive the people of the South of their right to vote for Presidential Electors." You then say that "the first bold steps are taken to destroy the right of suffrage." This reasoning is unaccountable in view of the fact that the Republican party has been constantly making efforts to extend the elective franchise on a principle of equal rights to every man without regard to country, caste, or color.

Nothing could be more unfair than your charge that the Republican party intends that "there shall be no peace or order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power." I will close this long letter by saying that I believe it would be the proudest day of your life if I could persuade you to unite with all who are laboring to secure a purely Democratic Republican administration of our State and General Government. For one, I desire to do what I can to secure peace and prosperity to a country which in the course of nature I must soon leave, but with an ardent desire that it may forever remain a glorious Union of States, where goodness and greatness shall be the motto and inspiration of the peoples, I remain very respectfully,

PETER COOPER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 19, 1868.

There is more demand for money, call loans rule at 5a6 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6a8 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government securities declined ⅛a¼ per cent. 112⅞ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108 for 10-40s; 108⅜ for 1864 5-20s; 113 for 1862 5-20s; 110⅝ for 1865 5-20s; 107⅝ for July, 1865 5-20s; and 107⅝ for 1867 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 44⅛@44¼, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅛@53¼, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 54⅛@54⅝, no change; Minehill at 56, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 32⅛@32½, no change. 68 was bid for Norristown, and 33¾ for North Pennsylvania.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 15, no change. 30 was bid for Fifth and Sixth, and 70 for Tenth and Eleventh.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 115 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 87 for Western; 31¼ for Manufacturers'; 73½ for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 62 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 20⅛@20¼, a decline of ½, and Susquehanna Canal at 14, no change; 9¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation Common; 18½ for preferred do.; 70 for Morris Canal preferred, and 32 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$20000 Am Gold..........145⅝
$100 City 6s, New......103¼
$1000 do. New..ls..103¼
$1500 N Pa 7s..........c. 90
$2000 C & Am 6s '83....... 88¾
$200 Sch N 6s, '82....... 70
10 sh Penna R........ 53⅛
100 do.........s10.. 53⅛
100 do.........s10.. 53⅛
2 do............. 53⅛
100 sh Leh V R........ 54⅝
48 do.......... 54⅛
131 do........ls.. 54⅝
100 do......... 54⅝
5 sh Minehill........s5. 56
100 sh Susq Cnl.......... 14
50 sh Leh Nav........... 20¾
200 sh Leh N........s60.. 20⅛
100 do.........s60.. 20⅛
100 do.......... 20⅛
100 do.........s10.. 20⅛
100 sh Read R..........c.. 44⅛
5 do.......... 44⅛
100 do.......... 44⅛
2 do..tf..s5wn.. 44⅛
5 do..tf..s5wn.. 44⅛
100 do........b30.. 44⅛
20 do........ 44⅛
100 do............ 44 31
100 do. 44 31
200 do......ls..s5.. 44⅛
100 do.60doal0 .. 44⅛
100 do.........s30.. 44⅛
100 do..........b5.. 44⅛

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10·00 A. M.	145¾	11·15 A. M	145
10·03 "	145¼	11·20 "	145½
10·15 "	145⅜	11·22 "	145
10·23 "	145⅛	11·29 "	145½
10·35 "	145⅜	11·40 "	145⅝
10·40 "	145¼	11·50 "	145⅛
10·51 "	145⅛	11·55 "	145¼
10·55 "	145¼	11·56 "	145⅜
11·02 "	145	12·06 P. M.	145¼
11·07 "	144⅞	12·30 "	145¼

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109¼@109⅜; 3 days, 109⅞@109⅞. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 17½@5f. 16¼; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 13¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113½; do. 1862, 112⅞@112½; do., 1864, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, 110½@110⅞; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅝; do., 1867, new, 107@107¼; do., 1868, 107⅛@107⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅞@108⅛; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 118. Gold, 144⅞@145⅛. Silver, 137@139.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113¼@113⅞; old 5-20s, 112½@113; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; 5-20s, July, 107⅛@107⅞; do., 1867, 107@107¼; do., 1868, 107⅛@107⅞; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Gold, 145.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@112½; do., 1864, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅝; do. July, 1865, 107⅞@107½; do. July, 1867, 106⅞@107; 1868, 106⅞@107; 5s, 10-40s, 107⅞@108. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118⅛@118⅞; October, 1865, 118@118¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency Bonds, 101⅞@102. Gold, 145⅛@145¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 19.—The Flour Market continues dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9 for extra; $9·50@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is wanted at $9·50 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no activity in Wheat, and no demand except for good and prime lots, which are relatively scarce; sales of new red at $2·30 for fair, up to $2·50 for strictly choice. Rye is unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at $1·65 for new, and $1·70 for old. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of yellow at $1·25@1·28, and Western mixed at $1·23. Oats are dull and drooping; sales of 5000 bushels Western at 70@75c., and 500 bushels Southern at 65c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $66 ℔ ton.

Whisky is in good demand, with sales at 70c. ℔ gallon in bond.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—This morning the Court met at 11½ o'clock, and the following cases were disposed of:—

The United States vs. Spirits and other property, William Foust claimant. An information for forfeiture. Verdict, by agreement, for the Government as to property appraised at $2333·40, and for the claimant as to the residue of the goods the subject of procedure.

The United States vs. Spirits and other property, George W. Ruby claimant. An information for forfeiture. Verdict, by agreement, for the Government as to goods valued at $5482·93, and, as to the residue, for the claimant.

In another case having the same claimant, a verdict was rendered in favor of the Government for all the goods.

The United States vs. Spirits, etc., Adam K. Bortner claimant. Verdict, by agreement, for the Government as to goods appraised at $3611·45, and for the claimant as to the residue.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reorganization of the Washington Fire Department—Naval Orders.

A Shocking Tragedy in Indiana.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fire Department Reorganized.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Board of Fire Commissioners have reorganized the Fire Department. It is composed of white men. The blacks who were employed on the coming in of the present city administration, have been dismissed.

Naval Orders.

The order transferring First Lieutenant H. C. Cochrane, U S. Marine Corps, from the Constellation to the New Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va., has been revoked, and he will report at Mare Island Navy Yard, California, for duty on the Saranac, vice First Lieutenant C. H. Daniel, resigned.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Frank L. Church, United States Marine Corps, has been accepted.

Second Lieutenant John H. Sherburne, United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to the Powhatan, on the South Pacific Squadron.

FROM CHICAGO.

General Logan's Appointments—A Railroad Calamity.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—General John T. Logan is in town. He is preparing to enter upon an active canvas of the State. He will make his first speech at Morris, Ill., on the 1st of September.

An accident occurred to the construction train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad on Council Hill, this morning, resulting in the instant death of two men, named Thomas Boyle and Michael Nylia, and the wounding of twelve or fifteen others, three of whom will die. The disaster was caused by a car loaded with iron getting under way down grade with no one to break it up. It came into collision with the construction train, throwing thirty men upon it with a terrible crash.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Supposed Murder of the Captain of a Schooner.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 19.—The body of Captain Adam Dennis, who commanded a small schooner called the Belle Fanny, was picked up on Thursday last in the Chowan river, near Colerain, N.C., with his throat cut from ear to ear. The Captain had been in the habit of trading between Norfolk and the Chowan river. He cleared his vessel from Norfolk on Wednesday last with an assorted cargo of goods, valued at $300, which he intended to dispose of to the farmers for a return cargo of produce. He had also about his person some $600 in currency. When he left the city he was accompanied by a young man about eighteen years of age, who subsequently left the vessel at Elizabeth city. A strange man, whose name has not been ascertained, was shipped at Elizabeth city to supply the place vacated, and suspicion points to him as the guilty party. When the body was found there was a heavy axe tied to it for the purpose of sinking it. The schooner was found in Wichucon creek, which empties into the Chowan river a few miles above Colerain. Detectives Tyler and Merchant, of Norfolk, have been engaged to ferret out the murderer or murderers. The Captain's body will be brought to Norfolk for burial by his friends.

FROM INDIANA.

A Horrible Murder in Terre Haute.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—During the progress of a Democratic meeting at Harmony station, Clay county, near Terre Haute, last night, Daniel Deitz, a butcher residing at that place, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, severing her wind-pipe. Every person being at the speaking, she was not discovered for twenty minutes. Frederick Deitz, her brother-in-law, happening to go into the room, saw her, and immediately gave the alarm. The speaker ceased speaking immediately, and all armed themselves to hunt the murderer. After committing the deed, he started to the switch, calling for William Dickins, a man whom he had a grudge against, and it is generally supposed he wanted to injure him, as he had the butcher knife, some eighteen inches long, with which he had cut his wife's throat, still in his hands. He is still at large.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 19—A. M.—Consols, for money 99, and for account 99¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 71¾; Erie Railroad, 31½; Illinois Central, 90½.

FRANKFORT, August 19—A. M.—United States bonds, 79¼a79⅜.

LIVERPOOL, August 19—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull and unchanged.

Naval stores, provisions, and produce are unchanged.

LONDON, August 19—A. M.—Sugar market heavy and weak.

ANTWERP, August 19—A. M.—Petroleum, 52f. 50c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 19—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 71¾; Illinois Central, 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—P. M.—Cotton steady. Cheese declined to 60s. Lard flat and declined to 60s. 6d. Bacon advanced to 52s. Pork firm. Other articles unchanged.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning thus refers to the money market of yesterday:—

"Money continues easy at 4 per cent. on Government, and 4@5 per cent. on miscellaneous securities, with the majority of new business at the highest rate. At the close there was a marked improvement for money at 5 per cent.

"Sterling exchange is weak, with sales at 109⅝ for first-class bills. We quote:—London, 60 days, 109⅝@109⅝; London, sight, 109¾@109⅞; London, prime commercial, 108⅞@109; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; Paris, short, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·17½; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·17½; Hamburg, 36@36¼; Amsterdam, 41@41¼; Frankfort, 40⅞@41; Bremen, 79¼@79½; Berlin, 71⅛@71¾."

"The decline in express stocks, which seems strange to some outside holders, is susceptible of easy explanation. Before the war, the entire capital of the express companies was about five millions, and dividends of 10@15 per cent. were earned. Since then, the stocks have been watered, and rival companies have been admitted to a share of the business, so that the present capital is $75,000,000, much more than seven times the actual cash invested. Before the war, railway managers were identified with the express companies, and the latter enjoyed special advantages for the carriage of goods and parcels. Now, the railways are almost all at war with the expresses, and the rates charged for transportation leave no margin for profit. Most of the leading roads aim to do their own express business. Of late, too, the robbing of express messengers seems to have become a regular business so much so that no month passes without some express safe being robbed of heavy amounts of currency, and it would seem to be the interest of the express companies to abandon the transportation of money—hitherto the most lucrative branch of their business. These reasons seem to have led nearly all the old expressmen to sell out their stocks. Nine-tenths of the certificates of express stock afloat in Wall street, are in the name of office boys; holders of express stocks are liable for losses to double the amount of their holdings, and no one can tell when an assessment of 10 or 20 per cent. may be levied on Adams or Merchants Union.

"It is instructive, in view of the gradual tightening of the money market, and the prospect of a general *sauve qui peut* among the holders of railway stocks, to compare present prices with those that ruled in the Spring of 1867. To make the comparison faithful, we add to the present prices the dividends just declared. The table is suggestive:—

Stocks.	*Low water mark* 1867.	*Present price.*	*Advance per share.*
New York Central	94	130	$36·00
Reading	91	95½	4·50
Michigan Southern	64	98	34·00
Pittsburg	65	97½	32·50
Rock Island	85½	109	23·50
Fort Wayne	89¼	107	17·75
St. Paul	45	71½	26·50
Wabash	37	50½	13·50
Northwestern	30	81	51·00
New Preferred	57	81	24·00

—The New York *Times* of to-day says:—

"The Money Market was more active to-day, and rates, though not quotably higher, were firmer. Call loans ranged from 4@5 per cent., with rather more doing at the higher figure, which is now the fixed price with several city banks. Prime discounts were current to a moderate extent at 6½@7 per cent. per annum. The banks were more prudent in their dealings in produce paper. Many of the banking institutions were preparing for an enlarged flow of currency to the interior, during the current and the coming weeks. One city bank expected to remit about a million before Saturday evening next. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the day with cash balances, amounting to $83,693,427, on receipts of $3,287,577."

—Of the weather and crop prospects abroad, the Mark Lane *Express* of August 3, remarks:—

"The weather during the past month has been unprecedentedly hot, and almost of a tropical character. Scarcely any rain has fallen in any part of the country, and general complaint of the long-continued drought continues to reach us from all quarters. The country for the most part presents a scorched and blasted appearance, and great evil is resulting from the prevalent scarcity of water. The brilliant weather has, however, had a most favorable influence on the wheat crop, and has brought it to an early and good maturity. Cutting commenced early in the month in the southern districts; by the second or third week the harvest was almost general, and, as we write, the majority of the crop has been well got in; only the scarcity of labor has retarded the harvest operations in some districts. The dry weather has enabled farmers to secure their crops in excellent condition, and the out-turn is everywhere favorably spoken of—the weights per bushel varying from sixty-two to sixty-six pounds. As a rule the quality is excellent—especially of those samples grown in heavy lands, although some of the parcels from the light and gravelly soils are somewhat shrivelled from the excessive heat, having been forced into too early maturity. Taking into account the large extra breadth of wheat sown, and the heavy yield per acre when compared with last year, the total crop will be much in excess of that of 1867. Barley will apparently turn out much better than was expected, although some of the accounts are very discouraging. We have seen some good yields of oats, but the crop generally is below an average. The yield of beans and peas will scarcely be equal to last year. Rarely have harvest operations commenced at so early a date as at the present time, or been conducted under such favorable auspices.

"Compared with the general run of seasons, wheat cutting commenced fully a month earlier than usual, and the crop has been carried with much greater rapidity. The recent calculations as to the probable amount of wheat required to be imported will be considerably thrown out, in consequence of the very early appearance of the new wheats. The stocks of old wheat, however, are very light, and a considerable portion of any surplus that may accrue from this present harvest will easily be taken up in replenishing them. The sale for wheat has been very inactive and the trade has been in a most uncertain state, as usual at harvest time, when the out-turn of the crops is much disputed. Matters have operated with extreme caution, and only to supply immediate wants. The general tendency of prices has therefore been downward. The first few parcels of new wheat exhibited at Mark Lane, however, changed hands at extreme rates; but on the arrival of further samples, factors were more moderate in their demands, and accepted considerably less money."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............77 | 11 A. M..............84 | 2 P. M..............85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, Providence D.S.Stetson&Co.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr North Pacific, Erricsson, Warren, R. I., G. C. Morris.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Jacksonville, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Georgetown, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Laura Coombs, Portsmouth, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, Provincetown, do.
Schr Charlotte Shaw, Reeves, Weymouth, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. H Sharp, Webb, Roxbury, do.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Sea Eagle, Howes, 10 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Schr J. I. Worthington, Terry, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Schr Hattie Sampson, Blake, from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Exchange, Jackson, 4 days from Pocomoke River, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, from Boston.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, from Boston.
Schr North Pacific, Ericsson, from Salem.
Schr H. L Slaight, Willetts, from Saco.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, from Georgetown.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, from Fall River.
Schr Laura Coombs, from Fall River.
Schr J. Crockford, Briggs, from Fall River.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, from New Haven.
Schr C Shaw, Reeves, from Lynn.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Portsmouth.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 17.—Barque Savannah, from Philadelphia for Nevis, and Volunteer, do. for Gibraltar, went to sea this morning. Barques John Ellis, for Antwerp; Abbie N. Franklin, for Trieste; and brig Emma G, for Barbados, remain at the Breakwater. Schr Adolph Hugel left the Breakwater to-day for Philadelphia.

Aug. 18—6 A. M.—Two barques are now passing in the Capes, bound to Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Arrived, steamship Saxonia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 17.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth passed up to-day for Norfolk.

August 19.—Pilot boat Starkey reports passed in the Capes for Baltimore:—Barque Sea Gem, from New Castle, Eng.; barque Capella, from Bremen; brig Echo, from Mayaguez; and brig Essex, from Boston. In the Roads—Brig Lizzie Klinbult, for Barbados.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Arrived, ship Artist, Sergent, from Calcutta.

Barque Calcutta, Balidio, from Liverpool.
Barque Akershus, Malling, from Hamburg.
Barque Minna, Stumkel, from Bremen.
Barque Pallas, Myerdierk, from Bremen.
Brig Kilvey, Edward, from Port Talbot.
Brig Ottawa, McDonald, from Hamburg.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Vallandigham on the Finances.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We print on another page so much of a Seymour and Blair speech recently made at Fort Wayne, Indiana, by C. L. Vallandigham, as relates to the national finances and debt. The more material falsehoods embodied in that speech are as follows:—

I. That the Republican party intend that the national debt shall never be paid. A law framed and passed by the Republicans in Congress provides that not less than one per cent. of the principal of that debt shall be redeemed and cancelled in each fiscal year. No Republican, so far as we can remember, has ever proposed the repeal of that provision. But in fact we *have* paid very much faster than this law requires. The debt was officially reported, on the 1st of August, 1865, as $2,757,000,000 over and above all the money then in the Treasury. On the 1st of this month, it was officially reported at $2,510,000,000 over and above the money in the Treasury. That we had, within the last three years, paid off $247,000,000 of principal of the debt is an officially established and undeniable fact. But we had in fact paid much more than this. We had paid over $100,000,000 to soldiers for mustering-out bounties, large sums additional for pay and allowances due those who have been mustered out since August 1, 1865, and at least $50,000,000 due to States for the equipment, etc., of their troops for the war. Then $32,000,000 of the present aggregate of our debt is really owed by the Pacific Railroads, to which the Government loans its credit at a certain rate per mile; but the bonds are payable, principal and interest, by the roads, and are actually paid by them. The Government saves enormous sums by using those roads for the transportation of its troops, munitions, provisions, mails, etc. etc., and stops the interest on the bonds out of these payments. These $32,000,000, therefore, are only an apparent, not a real, augmentation of the debt, which is actually but $2,478,000,000. We have in the last three years paid off considerably more than a tenth of the principal of all we owed when our volunteer armies were disbanded, and can pay hereafter much more easily than heretofore. It is proved false, therefore, that we do not intend to pay the debt, by the fact that we have paid and are paying it.

II. Mr. Vallandigham deliberately lies when he asserts that the Republicans propose to increase the debt to $3,400,000,000. It was not $2,600,000,000 on the 1st instant, but $2,510,000,000; and that is every cent that we intend to make it, or to pay. Whoever controverts this is a foolish, reckless liar.

III. Mr. Vallandigham asserts that the debt "was to have been paid in paper." Here he lies again, with malice prepense, and in the face of abundant and irrefragable testimony. We have quoted, over and over again, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' repeated averments, in advocating the passage of the legal-tender act, that every greenback was fundable, at the pleasure of the holder, in a six per cent. stock (the five-twenties) whereof the *principal* was payable, after twenty years, *in gold*. Nobody *then* disputed or demurred to this; while most of Mr. Stevens' associates on the Committee of Ways and Means expressly confirmed it. That the *interest* of these bonds was payable in coin is expressly and undeniably stipulated; and Congress provided that nothing but coin should be received for duties on imports, expressly to furnish the wherewithal to pay the interest and one per cent. of the principal of the debt in coin each year, as by law required. Some one having thereafter raised the cavil that perhaps the principal of the Five-twenties might be paid in "Legal-tender," Secretary Chase was appealed to, and promptly responded that every dollar of the permanent or funded debt of the United States was payable in coin. So said Secretary Fessenden, two years later; so said Secretary McCulloch, after his accession. Every Secretary has thus assured these who were solicited to take the bonds that they were payable in coin. The bonds were taken in virtue of these assurances, given first in Congress, then reiterated by every Secretary of the Treasury who issued them. Any villain who now says they are payable in greenbacks would as readily say, if he could hope to be sustained in it, that they should never be paid at all.

IV. Vallandigham asserts that the bondholder paid only $500 for a bond calling for $1000. Herein the villain lies no less basely than before. The great mass of the bonds cost the holders nearly or quite their face in coin. Very many of them were taken before our legal-tender currency was seriously depreciated; immense amounts soon after Lee's surrender, when there was but 25 to 30 per cent. difference between greenbacks and coin.

But again: The West was largely in debt to the East, the farmers to the merchants, young business men to capitalists, at the beginning of the war. All these were coin debts—contracted when every dollar meant a silver dollar or its full equivalent. These debts—many of them mortgages—have been almost entirely paid off in "legal-tender" during and since the war. Every dollar of the "legal-tender" paid a dollar of coin debt; and the creditors were told, "You can invest your 'legal-tender' in Government bonds, which are payable, principal and interest, in coin." Hundreds of millions so paid were so invested; the farmers paying off their mortgages with half the produce that would have been required but for the war and the consequent legal-tender. It was the debtor interest, not the creditor, that profited by our currency debasement. The creditors took less than par for their debts, because the law prescribed it; and now all the scoundrelism of the country would cheat them out of the proceeds altogether!

V. Val. says he is "in favor of one currency for all, and gold for all." In this, he lies, as usual, and the whole drift of his speech proves it. Such a currency is perfectly practicable, perfectly attainable. We need not wait three months for it. Let the people unite in the resolve, "We will have specie payments restored forthwith," and the end is achieved. There is no want of means, but abundant want of will. Too many want to sell their property or pay their debts in a false measure of value, and so combine to clog the wheels of resumption. Vallandigham is either one of them himself, or one who seeks to make capital out of their delusion. He pretends great interest in the crippled soldiers; yet he knows right well that to pay off the bonds in greenbacks must reduce the pensioner's pittance to far less than it now is. Every widow's mite now deposited in a savings bank, the pay of every laborer who works by the year and is paid at the year's end, and the property of widows and orphans in the hands of trustees and guardians, would be virtually confiscated by the measure he advocates. Greenbacks would be made so abundant that—being not even fundable—they would sink to a merely nominal value, like the French assignats, or our old Continental shinplasters, and speculation would ride rough shod over paralyzed and cowering industry. It would be the carnival of swindling and the blight of productive labor.

VI. Vallandigham says that the Democratic plan of paying the debt will save to the taxpayers $1,079,000,000. As that is about two-thirds the sum total of the Five-twenties, he must mean that those are at once to be paid off in greenbacks, and the greenbacks never paid at all. We assert that the injury and loss inflicted on labor and production by such a sudden and enormous inflation of the currency would exceed thrice that stupendous amount. A few would be made rich by it, but the immense majority of frugal, industrious people would be ruined. He quotes Butler and Morton as countenancing this plan, but gives no proof of it. It is one kind of knavery to say that the Five-twenties may be paid in the greenbacks already existing; it is quite another to say that fifteen hundred millions of greenbacks may be printed off expressly to swamp and extinguish the Five-twenties. The former would somewhat appreciate all money values; the latter would whelm all values in general ruin. Yet it is only by this latter that any such sum as $1,079,000,000 can be saved in paying off the Five-twenties.

VII. Finally, Val. comes very near the truth when he asserts that the Republican party is hostile to the scheme, while the Democratic is pledged to it. He adds that Seymour "has emphatically and unequivocally accepted the Democratic platform (paying the five-twenties in greenbacks) and says that his administration shall be governed by it." He may have said so, but his heart is not in it. His speeches last spring prove that he knows this whole scheme to be as ruinous as it is rascally; and if he now succumbs to it, he covers his name with indelible infamy.

A Word of Caution to the Democrats.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

A correspondent in Louisiana reported to us a few days ago that in some parts of that State the Democrats are gathering the negro voters into Democratic clubs. We notice that in Georgia, Alabama, and even in South Carolina, Democratic meetings are addressed by negro speakers, who are listened to and applauded just as the white speakers are. In the printed reports, too, of Democratic meetings in those and some other of the Southern States we read that the audiences are commonly composed of "ladies, gentlemen, and freedmen."

Now while this is going on in the Southern States, here in the North the Democrats cry out for "a white man's government;" and what is still more injudicious, in some parts of the South the Democrats seem to be indiscriminately shooting black men.

It is too late for the next election to warn the Democrats to be cautious. They have been so rash in their announcements of a policy, so rampant in their denunciations, that they have effectually aroused and alarmed the people, who will give an overwhelming majority against the Democratic ticket and platform in November.

But other elections will follow that one. So, at least, we believe; though we remember that Mr. Blair recently warned the Yankee nation that if it elected Grant President he would at once make himself emperor and dictator—in which case, of course, elections would no longer be held. We think General Blair to be misinformed on this point, however, and proceed to caution the Democrats about their attitude towards the freedmen. "Things" are "a little mixed" with them already, and it might be well to call a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee to issue a letter of advice. As it is certain that the Democratic leaders in the Southern States are about to accept and use the negro vote, the committee ought to warn them against shooting negro voters, which, as the merest tyro of a New York alderman knows, is pure and indefensible extravagance.

Think of shooting a Democratic voter! It is enough to strike all Tammany Hall with horror; especially when the party is already so small; when so considerable a part of it perished in Confederate uniforms during the war. Surely such work as shooting Democratic voters might have been left to Grant and his "myrmidons"—that is the last term, we believe, to designate Union soldiers.

We advise the Democratic Central Committee, therefore, to issue a letter of caution and instruction to the "Southern brethren." Let these fiery gentlemen be requested to restrain their ardor before they do irreparable mischief. If they must shoot "niggers"—and habit is strong, as we all know—let them be cautioned to shoot none but "niggers" of confirmed Republican opinions. But probably General Forrest's plan is, on the whole, the safest. That worthy declares, in his last speech, that he will not shoot negroes under any consideration—but if a negro insults him, or attempts to arrest him, or in any way interferes with him, Forrest will go straightway and shoot a "carpet-bagger."

Forrest evidently sees what is coming; he has no notion of rashly diminishing the Democratic vote in future elections; he is evidently of the opinion of the *World* when it remarked, "If any of our Democratic contemporaries think the party already as large as they wish it, we do not share their sentiments." We commend Forrest's plan to the Democratic Committee: and it will perhaps occur to them that the cry for a "white man's Government" can be prudently raised only in those parts of the country where there are few or no blacks.

Is Reconstruction a Failure?

From the N. Y. Times.

The enemies of reconstruction are a little too hasty in their judgment. They pronounce it a failure simply because in its early stages a certain dependence is necessary upon the military arm of the Federal Government. The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* expresses the prevalent malcontent view when it says:—

> "The reconstructed State Governments, in seven of the 'rebel States,' are now fully organized, and the first thing they all do is to demand of the President a standing army in each one of them to maintain their authority, and keep the peace which they plead that they are unable of their own power to do.
>
> "Concede the truth of all their preposterous falsehoods, in regard to the revolutionary temper of the whites, and you come at last to the confession that the Federal Government finds no relief by the boasted process of Congressional Reconstruction. The Government must still control these States by military force, at vast expense, while the nation, groaning under an extraordinary burden of taxation, still increases her debt at the rate of more than six millions a month!
>
> "What, then, becomes of the Chicago felicitations over the triumphant success of Congressional Reconstruction—a party scheme which, upon the confession of the radical agents of Congress now governing these States, has entailed upon the people of the Republic the perpetual burden of maintaining a standing army in each of these reconstructed States in order to preserve the peace?
>
> "If what they claim to be true is true, then radical reconstruction has consigned the nation to inevitable bankruptcy."

Whether the permanent results of reconstruction prove it a failure or a success is a question that can only be usefully discussed when those results are fully known. At present, reconstruction is more or less experimental, so far as it is contingent on the working of the local governments and the operation of the local laws. It has certainly not yet been shown to be a failure in any State; while in seven of the ten States it is a practical success.

That cannot be truly branded as a failure which up to the present point has accomplished its declared purpose. The object of the Reconstruction acts was to restore to the Union the excluded States on conditions favorable to its perpetuity, and to restore to the States themselves the benefits of civil government in a manner adapted to the altered relation of the races. In seven States this object has been attained. They have new governments and new constitutions, both resting on a basis of universal suffrage. For the first time in their history they have constitutions and governments really republican in form and spirit. They again participate, moreover, in the management of national affairs. Their Senators and Representatives have been admitted to Congress. Their Legislatures have assembled without exposing themselves to the charge of invading the rights or imperilling the interests of any portion of the people. The proceedings of these bodies may in some instances have furnished the captious with food for ridicule, and in others may, from our stand-point, seem injudicious. But there has been no actual wrong in any case; and the errors of judgment to which we allude have called forth vetoes and remonstrance from the Executives of three States.

On the whole, therefore, we contend that reconstruction, to the extent of its operation, has been the reverse of a failure; it has been a success more or less complete, according to the character of local circumstances. All that was expected of it has been realized. Similar success in the three States still excluded will complete the restoration of the Union in harmony with the will of Congress. This fact alone is a sufficient answer to the partisan cry about failure.

There is one aspect, however, in which reconstruction has been less perfect than we yet hope to see it. Its final and permanent triumph requires the abatement of white hostility and the organization of local parties, with a view to a peaceful change on another foundation than that of color. Georgia and North Carolina have advanced further on this road than their neighbors. In both the whites have entered more sensibly into political effort under the laws, with an effect which in Georgia is particularly noticeable. Self-interest dictates a similar course everywhere, and its general adoption would soon give us the full benefits of a restoration which must otherwise remain in some degree nominal. Something depends upon the way in which the new Governments employ their powers; something—perhaps more—upon the result of the pending political contest. The latter will either render the Rebel element more demonstrative, or will crush it by destroying its last chance of help from the North.

It is in this view that the present contest possesses its greatest significance. The election of Seymour and Blair cannot undo reconstruction except through the revolution of which that event might be the beginning. Universal suffrage will remain the groundwork of political action. The new governments will go on with all the legal and constitutional efficacy derived from Congressional recognition. Only usurpation by a Democratic President, or insurrection by his Southern supporters, can impede the measures of the local authorities, as now organized; and either contingency brings us face to face with civil war. An apprehension of that peril leads conservatives like Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, to urge the acceptance of the situation just as it is, and the support of Grant and Colfax as the best means of quieting the elements that would violently overthrow the work of reconstruction.

The activity of these disturbing forces constitutes the sole excuse for the Rebel allegation as to the failure of reconstruction. But the fact establishes nothing of the sort. It indicates a more dangerous hostility than the South, if wise, would think of encouraging. And it also proves the necessity of such a support of the new Governments by the Federal power as shall teach the hopelessness of any violent effort to embarrass or overturn them. This is all that can be properly said about it. To pretend that the Governments are a failure because they may possibly need military aid to put down lawless and disloyal organizations and movements, would not be less absurd than to assign secession as evidence of the failure of the Union. The final result forms the only conclusive test. And as the Union demonstrated its vitality and success by conquering the Rebellion, so must the Government of the Union demonstrate its purpose and its power to perpetuate the conditions of its integrity by promptly succoring the exponents of loyal authority in the Southern States. The present opposition to reconstruction proceeds from old opponents of the Union. They are trying to avert the penalties of Rebellion in a spirit which deprives them of all title to sympathy. And if the local Governments be confronted by this class, armed and organized, and be for the time unable to cope with them, the duty of the general Government is to afford whatever assistance may be sought. Mr. Johnson may have abandoned his ideas as to making treason odious, but he is nevertheless bound to take care that they whom he would once have hanged shall not profit too greatly by a forbearance which they seem unable to appreciate.

If the possible necessity for Federal interference is to be cited as an illustration of the costliness of the Congressional plan, we reply that as between the authority of the Union and the caprice of Rebels, the question of cost has no proper place. The Rebellion was suppressed regardless of cost, and the reconstruction of the Union will be completed, whether it entail a larger or smaller expenditure. The country will not forget, however, who are the real authors of its financial burdens. The Democratic party which was responsible for the Rebellion, is now responsible for resistance to reconstruction, and for the outlay which resistance may entail. So far as the South is concerned, the Democracy is carrying on the contest with the avowed intention, if victorious, of reopening the whole subject, and precipitating the industry and government of ten States back into chaos. The defeat of Seymour will not only extinguish the last Rebel hope, but will remove the most formidable obstacles to the smooth, unaided working of reconstruction.

Johnson and Seymour.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is beginning to be rumored from Washington that after some five weeks of active and earnest negotiations the diplomatic agents of the Democratic party have succeeded in reconciling President Johnson to the nomination of Horatio Seymour for the succession. In the outset, according to the report of one of our Washington correspondents of the result of an interview between Colonel Van Buren and Mr. Johnson, there was hardly the ghost of a chance for the reconciliation of Johnson to the ungrateful and unexpected action of the Tammany Hall Convention. He owed the Democratic party nothing; he was certainly under no obligations to support Mr. Seymour, who had declared that the best thing that could be done for the country would be the impeachment and removal of Johnson. It would appear, however, that acting upon the idea that "faint heart never won fair lady," the persevering agents of the Democracy have so successfully applied their arguments and blandishments that the wrath of Achilles has been subdued, and that Mr. Johnson, after "swinging round the circle," has resolved, after all, to unite his political fortunes with the ticket of Seymour and Blair.

Assuming this to be true, the question recurs, what will be the effect in this contest of Mr. Johnson's support of this ticket? Morally, not much; for the most sanguine Republicans have had but little hope of any "aid and comfort" to General Grant from the White House. They have been so distrustful that they have made no approaches in that direction, but have left the field to the undisputed claims of the Democratic party and its ambassadors from the East, West, North, and South. Mr. Johnson's submission and adhesion, therefore, to the ticket of the Tammany Convention will create no surprise in the radical camp and no astonishing enthusiasm among the Democracy. But, as Kossuth would call it, in the way of "financial and material aid" it is still possible that Andrew Johnson, repudiated by the one party and rejected by the other, may wield the balance of power in this approaching election. It is said that he has no idea of abandoning the fascinations of political strife with the expiration of his present term of office, but that he contemplates a new political departure, beginning with an effort to get back to the Senate from Tennessee under the wing of the Democratic party. Here we have a motive sufficient, in the case of Mr. Johnson, to account not only for his adhesion to Seymour, but for his most active support of the common cause with which the two men are identified.

But in what quarter are we to find this balance of power whereby Mr. Johnson may determine the issue of this contest? We think it possible that it may be found in this city and to the extent of deciding the vote of the State. Through the Custom House, the Post Office, and other Federal establishments within this metropolitan district it is believed that the President may still control some twenty-five or thirty thousand votes, especially with anything like a prospect of a decisive political reaction and revolution in November. With these twenty-five or thirty thousand votes thus secured to Seymour and Blair they may, against all the expected gains of Grant and Colfax in the interior, carry the Empire State, and, as in 1844 and 1848, the vote of New York may decide the issue of the election.

So far all the political events of the day, North and South, have indicated a reaction against the party in power. It is evident from numerous circumstances that the Southern reconstructed States are not to be relied upon for Grant and Colfax. It is evident from the late Kentucky election that the radicals have lost every inch of ground they had gained in that quarter. The general result there, in fact, is so overwhelmingly against them that it can hardly be reconciled to the radical theory of local causes. We are soon to have, however, something more definite and satisfactory in reference to the drift of public opinion in the North in the coming September State elections in Vermont and Maine. Nobody expects that in these elections in either of these States there will be a Democratic majority of the popular vote. But if in Vermont and Maine, or in either, the result shall show a marked falling off in the Republican vote or in the Republican majority, the radicals may begin their preparations for an impending political revolution.

How far President Johnson's influence may be exerted to the advantage of Seymour in Vermont and Maine we do not suppose to be a matter of much consequence; for if there is any marked reaction in either of these States it will be due to the great issues involved in this campaign, and not to the few petty federal offices here and there. If, however, Vermont and Maine in September shall indicate a decided turn in the popular tide against the party in power, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, in October, will be apt to give it a greater momentum, and then New York in November, will settle the question, and Andrew Johnson, in his new political departure, may hopefully return to Tennessee, although in its general consequence the election of Seymour may be as profitless as the election of poor Pierce.

Grant and Butler.

From the N. Y. World.

The charge which has just been made by an able military writer in these columns against the famous "report" of General Grant, that it is "disingenuous," has just been confirmed by General Grant himself, in the most striking possible manner. No one feature of that report excited more attention at the time, or has been more frequently revived in the popular memory, than its deliberate and elaborate attacks upon the pretensions of General Butler as a military man. The report distinctly threw upon General Butler the responsibility of long delays in the campaign against Richmond, involving serious losses in men and money to the Union. It charged General Butler with ignorance and incapacity, shown in his contrivance to get the whole Army of the James into a position where it could neither act offensively itself against General Beauregard, nor assist General Grant to act successfully against General Lee; and it described the strategy by which General Butler had accomplished this undesirable result in a single expressive phrase, when it alleged that he had completely "bottled up" the army intrusted to his command. Nothing could be plainer than the language in which Butler was thus arraigned, nor were the public astonished to learn that after the publication of this report General Butler had ceased to hold any personal relations with its author.

For, not content with branding General Butler as a blockhead in relation to the campaign in Virginia, General Grant furthermore accused him of insubordination in relation to the campaign in North Carolina. The commander of the armies explicitly stated that General Butler had no authority from him to accompany the expedition sent from the James river against Fort Fisher, much less to assume control of that expedition. General Grant professed to be unable to find any other excuse for General Butler's conduct on this occasion than a possible desire on his part "to see the effect of his powder-ship," a notorious piece of amateur pyrotechny which, having been intended to demolish Fort Fisher, with its garrison, really resulted, as all the world knows, only in blowing General Butler himself sky-high.

For a "silent person" General Grant expressed himself in this report upon General Butler with a fluency and fullness not unworthy even of an implacable woman.

And now we learn through an accredited spokesman and friend of General Grant himself that in all this General Grant meant absolutely nothing whatever! Here are the very words of this amazing revelation. It is one Mr. George Wilkes who makes the report and Grant who speaks:—

> "He frankly disavowed any intention to reflect upon the military conduct or position of General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds by the famous phrase in his report about the Army of the James being bottled up."

What, then, was his intention in using this "famous phrase?"

Wendell Phillips has declared that General Grant "cannot stand up before a bottle without falling down." Have we here simply an illustration of this unfortunate proclivity? The people of this country, we fancy, could more easily forgive the physical prostration of a man of General Grant's position before a "bottle" containing any one of the many enemies which men put in their mouths to take away their brains, than this moral prostration before a bottle which happens to contain Major-General B. F. Butler.

Nothing has been said or written of General Grant, by any one of those who are politically hostile to his election, which involves any reflection upon his honesty, his intelligence, his character, so dark and damning as these words of his, reported by his friend, convey. They indicate, and more than indicate, all that was ever asserted by President Johnson in regard to the duplicity with which General Grant, as he alleged, had behaved to him in the matter of the *ad interim* appointment to the War Department.

But damning as is the picture painted of himself by General Grant in this extraordinary retraction and prostration, it grows more damning still in the light of sundry other revelations made by General Grant's "friend." The difficulty between Grant and Butler having been adjusted by the humility of the former and his willingness to eat his own words, the publication of the fact was delayed, so we learn, expressly in the hope that by favor of the popular belief in their continued antagonism, both Butler and Grant might be enabled to make a more dramatic and effective show of magnanimity on the occasion of the President's impeachment. This would be incredible were not the assertions distinct, and the authority vouched for by Grant himself. Here is the text:—

> "But the truth is, that it was the joint desire of both General Grant and General Butler, as soon as it was seen by each how little there was to be adjusted, that the adjustment should be delayed till after the close of the impeachment trial. The reason of this was that it was constantly expected that the defense would put General Grant upon the stand with the view of hetcheling him with a fierce cross-examination, and as, in that case, General Butler would be required to defend him while there from any improper assault, it was not thought advisable that any change of their personal relations should be effected at that time."

The person to whom we are directly indebted for this dismal apocalypse of small cunning, and of what we may fairly call an unexampled act of moral auto-cannibalism, winds up his story with these words, which, if they be not the sublimity of grim sarcasm, are certainly the culmination of cynical impudence:—

> "This terminates the matter in a manner most honorable to both General Grant and General Butler, and must necessarily not only give great relief to the loyal public, but impart fresh impulse to the Republican campaign."

Truly may it be said of those who, after such revelations as these, can still urge the election of General Butler's very humble servant to the Presidency, "These be thy gods, oh Israel, and they that make them are like unto them, so likewise is every one that believeth in them."

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE INSURANCES AT THE FIRE YESTERDAY.—The following is the list of the insurances had by the sufferers by the fire yesterday morning at Front and New streets.

Collins and Robb were insured on their stock to the amount of $77,000, divided among the following companies:—

Liverpool, London, and Globe	$10,000
Royal	10,000
Etna, of Hartford, Connecticut	10,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Connecticut	5,000
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	10,000
Spring Garden, of Philadelphia	10,000
North American, of Philadelphia	10,000
Girard, of Philadelphia	10,000
Imperial, of London	2,000
Total	$77,000

Bullock's Sons' insurance was $25,000, which was in the Home Insurance Company. That of Messrs. Claghorn, Herring & Co., $75,000, in the following companies:

People's Insurance Company, Worcester,	$5,000
Atlantic, Providence, R. I.	5,000
Springfield, Mass.	10,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	15,000
Home, New Haven, Conn.	5,000
Pacific, San Francisco, Cal.	10,000
Germania, N. Y.	5,000
Norwich, Conn.	5,000
Enterprise, Conn.	5,000
Lorillard, N. Y.	5,000
Fulton, N. Y.	5,000

Mr. Dickens' loss is covered by insurance in the Royal for $4600. The loss sustained by H. A. Bartlett & Co. is estimated at $7000; insured for $6500 in the Niagara and Fulton of New York.

The insurance on the building is $30,000, as follows:—Royal Insurance Company, $10,000; North America Insurance Company, $10,000; American Insurance Company, $10,000.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—Felix Merino, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died on Monday morning, the 17th instant, at his residence, on Summer street, below Seventeenth. Mr. Merino was born at Madrid, in Spain, and graduating with distinction at an early age in the University of Alcala, came to the United States in 1812. For many years he was Professor of Spanish at the University of Pennsylvania, and represented the Mexican Government as its Vice Consul in Philadelphia from 1843 until his resignation in 1865, a period of twenty-two years. Possessed of superior literary attainments, well versed in civil and ecclesiastical law, and maintaining a spotless reputation, Mr. Merino performed the public and professional duties assigned him with fidelity and ability, and leaves to the world a bright example, well worthy of imitation. For nearly two years Mr. Merino's health has been declining, and his demise, though sudden, was not unexpected. He died at the advanced age of 84 years.

DARING THIEF.—On Monday, a man stopped at the residence of Dr. Prevost, at the southeast corner of Forty-second and Locust streets, for the purpose, it was supposed, of securing the professional services of the Doctor. The family being at breakfast, the man was shown into the parlor, and when the Doctor went in the man had fled, taking with him a mantel clock, worth about $150. The clock was recovered yesterday from a pawnbroker, but the thief was not captured.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District held a meeting last night, at Warnock and Poplar streets. Speeches were made by Mr. Nicholson, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District, Stephen S. Remak, Esq., and others.

The Drama in Russia.

An English review has the following, in the course of a long article on the "Modern Russian Drama:"—

Very few of the travellers who every year flit through St. Petersburg and Moscow take the trouble to visit the theatres devoted in those cities to the national drama. And those whom curiosity does lead there seldom stay long; a few minutes are sufficient to give them a general idea of the actors and the audience, and they are soon glad to get away. Nor is it to be wondered at that the Russian stage excites in them so little interest, for it is difficult even for the most sympathetic spectator to enjoy a play written in a language of which he does not understand a single word, and there is something excessively annoying to a stranger in the midst of an audience melted to tears by sorrows which he cannot comprehend, or convulsed with laughter at jokes which for him have not the slightest meaning. Consequently, we know very little in England about the merits of the Russian dramatists, and indeed, most Englishmen are unaware that the Russians can boast of anything like a national drama. Yet that is the case, and the plays which are produced at Moscow, for the benefit of an exclusively Russian audience, would well repay a stranger who understands the language in which they are written, for the time and trouble it cost him to become familiar with them. They are, for the most part, thoroughly national, founded upon the actual experiences of their writers, and devoted to the illustration of that kind of life which is led at home by the majority of those who come to see them. Much, therefore, is to be learnt from them with respect not only to the habits and customs of the Russians of the present day, but also to their thoughts and feelings. And it is only by means of writings of this or of a kindred class, that a foreigner who does not reside in the country has a chance of forming a correct idea of what the great bulk of the people are like. Representatives of the upper classes in Russia are to be found at every European capital or watering-place, and it is not difficult to form at least an approximate idea of their characters. But middle-class Russians, with few exceptions, can only be seen at home; and as they, for the most part, speak no language but their own, it is almost impossible for a foreigner who does not live among them to form any idea of the views they take of life, or of the trains of thought which pass through their minds.

With one class only the dramatist is forbidden to meddle. He may laugh as much as he pleases at the army or at the civil service, at courtiers, lawyers, or merchants. But he must be careful about alluding to the Church; none of its ministers may be represented on the stage. It would be considered a sacrilege to admit an imitation of any of its sacred vestments into the wardrobe of a theatre. Even in a historical drama it is not allowable to introduce a clergyman of any description; a rule which involves the patriotic dramatist in considerable difficulties, the Church having played so important a part in many of those troublous times which he would naturally be most desirous to illustrate. On this point the censorship is inexorable; but upon most others, even where to our eyes the writer seems to be verging upon forbidden grounds, it allows an amount of latitude which may well astonish those who entertain the common notions about Russian restraints upon liberty of thought and speech.

The chief merit of the Russian drama is not to be found in the ingenuity of their plots. They are, in fact, entirely devoid of original contrivances or startling situations. The story generally unfolds itself as the piece goes on, with a simplicity which is characteristic of a very tender age in art, somewhat resembling that which marks the dramatic productions of India or China. There is very little composition in the pictures the artist exhibits, which follow each other something after the fashion of panoramic illustrations. But as representions of Russian family life, they are not devoid of interest. There is certainly at present no reciprocity in literature between Russian and Western Europe, which is sufficiently accounted for by the remote and exceptional character of the Russian language, and by the peculiar habits of the people. Yet the writings of our own authors are received in Russia with the heartiest recognition. Every book of note that creates a sensation here is at once reproduced there, and our leading novelists would be surprised if they knew how anxiously the fortunes of their heroes and heroines are followed by thousands of Russian readers, not only in the two great capitals of the empire, but in every town into which the chief magazines make their way, from the borders of Germany to the Chinese frontier, and from the wastes of the Arctic Circle to the shores of the Caspian and the Mountains of the Caucasus. We hope the time will come when Russia will pay back her debt, and make us ashamed of our ignorance, for she is certainly not destitute of a national literature.

OBITUARY.

Michael Naoum, the Impressario.

One of the surviving attaches of Lady Hester Stanhope has died at Constantinople, M. Michael Naoum, proprietor and impressario of the Italian theatre of the same name in Pera. The London *Athenæum* says:

"Naoum was of Aleppine descent, and the son of a tobacco dealer. When a boy of fourteen or fifteen he attracted the notice of Lady Hester, and was by her taken to Syria. He remained with her for some years, being at length dismissed for too great assiduity in feathering his nest. Of late years he claimed to rank as dragoman to Lady Hester, but according to his statement to the writer of this his duties were miscellaneous. He had shaved Lady Hester's head more than once. On one occasion my Lady took it into her head she would have sieves made in the English style for stable use, and Naoum and his colleagues were ordered to get up sieves on pain of dismissal. Every day after dinner did he set to work with his bundle of split reeds, but they were too brittle. At last, one day he found by accident that, on being wetted, the weaving could be effected, and he accomplished his task, receiving the laudation of his mistress. He maintained his faith in her to the last day of his life. Her passport, he attested, was acknowledged by the Greek privateers during the troubled times of the war of independence, and he having been sent down to Rhodes in a coasting vessel to cash a draft, was, on his return, captured; but on the production of my lady's passport the money was returned, and he was dismissed in safety. On his return to Constantinople Naoum engaged in various speculations, and was employed under the patronage of the Sultan Mahmoud in the fez-manufactory. His contact with the great Sultan in the olden time was never effaced from his memory. He never appeared in the presence of a Padishah even in these days of reform without a doubt as to the safety of his head, or without the alternative hope of a largess of a hundred pieces of gold.

In 1831 Naoum's fine mansion in Pera was burnt in the general conflagration of that suburb: and while awaiting its reconstruction he let the ground to a troupe of Italian mountebanks. They got on so well that they turned their attention to farce and music, for which they set up a small theatre. This answered, and Naoum determined to go into the matter on his own account. Mr. Smith, of the Woods and Forests, was then there rebuilding the palace of the English Embassy, and he engaged with Naoum in his design, furnishing the plan of, and superintending the construction of the theatre. From the time of the Crimean war the success of the opera increased, and Naoum had some good years, and occasionally respectable *prime donne*.

"On the occasion of the state visit of the present Sultan, Naoum was sent for into the retiring room. 'As I kissed the hem of the Sultan's garment,' said Naoum, 'I took care that my kisses should be loud and sounding, that my sovereign should know my loyalty.' 'Thou hast done well,' said the Sultan; 'I am content with thee.' As I stood there, said Naoum, I began to assume a melancholy aspect, so that the Sultan asked me what ailed me. 'I am ill, sire, in promoting the amusement of my sovereign, and wish to ask a favor.' 'What is it, Naoum?' 'It is permission to go to Malta to restore my health, so that I may be the better able to devote myself to the service of my sovereign.' 'Be it so, Naoum; it is accorded to thee.' 'Now,' said Naoum, 'if the present Sultan had been like his late brother, he would have said, Naoum is ill; he is a poor man; give him four hundred pieces of gold for the expenses of his voyage. But, sorrowfully lamented Naoum, the Sultan does not so spend his money now.'"

Railroads in Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig.

We would restrain any attempt of Virginia lines to cheat the State of Virginia or the cities of Virginia out of the trade that properly belongs to them by forming unnatural alliances with external companies. And we would require all our lines that can be made to do so to point toward our own seaboard, so as to create direct trade and build up a great Virginia port. But in doing this, we would not be unjust. We would not deny any locality to which we could not offer an advantageous market access to a market outside of our State lines. We would have a Virginia policy. That policy should be designed to commence or extend all our lines so as to connect with Southern and Western avenues of trade and travel, and to point them all to our seaboard. We would then extend consolidation in order to get rid of those jealousies that spring from rival managements, and to carry out the system efficiently and cheaply.

The policy is now out in its infancy. We hope to live to see it in its maturity. The consolidation of the Norfolk and Petersburg, South Side and Virginia, and Tennessee Roads constitutes the first step in this great progress. Under its operation we already see a great leak partially stopped at Lynchburg by which much valuable trade escaped from Virginia. It has been intercepted there, and is now turned toward our seaboard, and benefits all the cities traversed by the consolidated lines or connecting with them by other lines. When this system shall be perfected, as we hope it will before many years have passed by, Virginia trade and much of the trade of the Western and Southern States will be attracted to our seaboard. As much of it as can be accommodated will stop at intermediate Virginia towns; and be attracted to our city of Richmond. The same lines that shall connect Norfolk with the Western and Southern avenues will transport to this city the grain from a hundred new fields, and enable our flouring mills to greatly increase their business. Indeed the rush of grain will necessitate the erection of new mills in order to grind all that comes. This flour trade, as we have previously shown, will stimulate every branch of business here, and will lead to great commercial connections abroad that will result in a general interchange of commodities.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·14	MOON SETS	7 59
SUN SETS	6 53	HIGH WATER	2·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 4
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 7
Belona	London	New York	Aug. 8
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Aug. 11
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Pereire	Havre	New York	Aug. 13
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Union	New York	Bremen	Aug. 20
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 22
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 22
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 22
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 20
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 22
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, Portland, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr B. Croskey, Potter, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, Providence, do.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. Ponder, Hudson, East Boston, do.
Schr Paragon, Shute, Bath, do.
Schr J. Crockford, Briggs, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Franconia, Leavitt, Jacksonville
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Va.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Jos. A. Roberts and wife, Robert P. Wayne and wife, John Gilliland and wife, Miss C Quirk, C. J. White, Ira Nereus, Isaac Russell, M. Hamilton, Robert Reynolds, W. F. Witte, W. W. Daniels, Samuel A. Meentzer, A. Lyon, W. F. Moore, T. Balentine, Miss Kinley, Justin Cardailler, R. P. Burt, Pauline E. Moore.

Steamship Utility Fargo 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Cardenas Paine, 9 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

N. G. brig Leander, Warkmeister, 61 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, 9 days from Hillsboro', N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Peri, Cole, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, 8 days from Charleston, with lumber.

Brig H. Houston, French, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Merchant & Co.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colbourn, 10 days from Richmond, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Sheber & Co.

Schr Ridie, Brimer, 1 day from St. Martin's, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to Colvin S. Crowell.

Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Richard S Law, York, from Stonington.

Schr Ida, Wilson from Baltimore.

Sloop M. E. Faucett, Booth, 3 days from Norfolk, with cedar shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Boat Exemplar, Graham, 9 days from Huntingdon, with white pine boards to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Barque Activ, Friberg, hence, at Swenemunde 30th ultimo.

Barque Black Brothers, Perry, hence for Rotterdam, was off the Start 2d inst.

Barque Progress, Lindrup, hence, at Dantzic 1st instant.

Barque Clare, McConnell, hence, at Copenhagen 1st instant.

Barque Schamyl, Smith, at Leghorn 25th ult from Marseilles.

Barque Lina Ummess, hence, at Antwerp 31st ult.

Barque Joshua S. Emery, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 4th inst.

Barque Tropic Bird, Robbins, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 2d inst., and proceeded.

Brig L. M. E., from Gottenburg, for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th inst., lat. 43 32, long. 48.

Brig Mariposa, Lancaster, hence for Gibraltar, was seen 15th inst., lat. 39 30, long. 69 04.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, at Gefle 23d ult. from Stettin.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schrs T. Sinnickson, and Paul & Thompson, from Boston for Philadelphia, and Addie M. Bird, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Schr Mary J. Adams, for Philadelphia, cleared at St John, N. B., 15th inst.

Schr Gen. Knox, Lovell, for Philadelphia, cleared Boston 17th inst.

Schrs E. S. Steele, Worden, hence for Boston, and Evergreen, Belloste, hence for Bristol, at New York 17th inst.

Schrs T. Lake, Adams, from Boston; S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Norwich; and Old Zach, Lynch, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 17th instant.

Schrs L. M. Vankirk, Vankirk; D. L. Babcock, Babcock; C. H. Moller, Brown; and Pearl, Pinkham, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Schr Millard Fillmore, Chase, cleared at Boston 15th inst., for Bangor, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, cleared at Boston 15th inst., for Saco, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Porto Rico, Wentworth, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

Schr Geo. B. Somes, Prey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Calais 17th inst.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 16th inst.

Schrs Caroline Hall, Vickers, and F. Nickerson, Kelley, hence, at Salem 16th inst.

Schrs General Banks, Ryder, and Flight, Crowell, hence, at Bangor 14th inst.

Schr Ann Twibill, Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 16th inst.

Schrs Kate E Rich, Miller, and D. Talbot, Packard, hence at Salem 15th inst.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, for Philadelphia sailed from Bristol 13th inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria 17th inst.

Steamer Estelle, Ward, hence, at New York 17th instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Hardings Ledge Bell Boat, removed from her station for repairs on the 11th inst., has been replaced.

Notice is hereby given that a green Buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 20 fathoms W. NW. of the barge Lucy Jane, sunk in Sea Reach, Thames river.

The buoy lies in 3½ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:

Prittlewell church, just open east of Hamlet mill, N.NE. ½ E.
Vantlet Buoy, W. by N. ¾ N., distant 1 2-10ths mile.
River Middle Buoy, N.NE ¾ E., distant 9-10ths mile.
Jenkin Buoy, SE. ¾ S., distant 6-10ths mile.

The sprit of the vessel shows just above high water.

By order, ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Aug. 1, 1868.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

818 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, August 15 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until the 10th day of September, 1868, for the Stone necessary for the completion of the Delaware Breakwater.

It is to be distinctly understood that the quantity of stone of each class, specified herein may be increased or diminished, by the United States, if necessary.

CLASS 1. Some 12,000 tons, of 2240 pounds each, are required. Of this amount, about four-fifths, to be in blocks of not less than two tons each, nor over five and one-half tons; the remainder, in blocks of upwards of one fourth of a ton.

All stones of this class to be delivered at such points of the works as may be designated by the United States agents.

CLASS 2. Some 16,000 tons of stone, in pieces of less than one-fourth ton in weight, are required, to be thrown overboard, in accordance with the instructions of the United States agents, near the extremities of the works, in water not less than twenty feet in depth.

All stones sent to be of the hardest and most durable quality, free from seams, etc.; to be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer or United States agents shall find them to accord or not, as to quality and size, with the above description. None can be sent from quarries condemned heretofore.

The rate of delivery of each class of stone to be regulated by the Engineer in charge. The delivery of either class, or of both, if desired, to commence upon approval of contract, and to be completed by October 1, 1869.

The proposals will state the rate per ton of 1st Class of stones delivered at the works, as above; also, separately, the rate both per ton, and per perch of twenty-five cubic feet, of stones of the 2d Class delivered in place, overboard.

In general stones should not be sent in vessels drawing over ten feet.

A reservation of twenty per centum, on payments will be made during the delivery of stone contracted for.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to, as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

For blank forms of proposals and other information, apply at this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, September 10, 1868. Bidders are invited to be present.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
8 17 6t Lt.-Col. of Engineers

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 27 West HOUSTON street, New York,
AUGUST 18, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, N. Y.

Sealed Proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East river, will be received at this Office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet mean low water and the debris deposited where the Engineer may direct.

The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1361·8 cubic yards, over an area of 1222·2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576·1 cubic yards, over an area of 1302·2 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys; and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the product of the surface into the cubic contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guaranties can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for Removing Rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
8 13 6t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., August 15, 1868. }

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, August 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with all the Corn Meal that may be required from the 1st proximo to the 31st of December, 1868, (four months.)

The Meal to be delivered in good sound flour barrels, at the United States Subsistence Depot at such times and in such quantities as may be required, after five days' notice.

No samples are required with the bids, as only fresh ground, bolted, white Corn Meal of the very best quality will be received.

Bids must state the price per pound, or per 100 pounds net; and no allowance will be made for barrels, nor for any loss in delivery.

Payment will be made at the end of each month for Corn Meal accepted during the month.

The successful bidder will be required to give ample security for the faithful fulfilment of this contract.

Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. A. ELDERKIN,
Bvt. Maj. and Chief Com. of Subsistence,
First Military District,
Office No. 1215 Cary street, Commercial Block, Richmond, Va 8 18 6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, FOURTH DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1868.

Will be sold at public aution, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the yard of Messrs. E. & C. Moore, foot of FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Delaware, a quantity of old YELLOW METAL, about 2000 pounds (more or less.)

Terms—Cash, and articles to be removed immediately after the sale.

By order of the Light-House Board.

W. H. GARDNER, U. S. N.,
8 17 7t Light-House Inspector.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11]

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 7] PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 25]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	$51,000·00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	ar. Market value. Cost, $1089,679·20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
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Theophilus Paulding,
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John R. Penrose,
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Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
William C. Ludwig,
Jacob P. Jones,
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Spencer McIlvaine,
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J. B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
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Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12]

INSURE AT HOME IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR — PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES — VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR — A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS — SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 111 S. FOURTH Street, INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22, 1865. CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
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W. C. LONGSTRETH,
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CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
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Thomas H. Powers,
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Lessees — WM. E. SINN & CO.
Managers — JARRETT & PALMER.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented, in a most elaborate style, the greatest Spectacular Extravaganza ever presented to the American public, entitled

THE WHITE FAWN.

In which will appear

JARRETT & PALMER'S COMBINED PARISIAN AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES.

First appearance in this city of

MAD'LLES BONFONTI, SOHLKE, ARDRION, INVERNIZZI, CEREBELLE, OBERTI, MAZZAGI, FRANCISCO, PINZUTTI, and LA PETITE SCHLAGER.

SUPPORTED BY 40 CORYPHEES

And a Grand Corps de Ballet

THE SCENERY IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY

Ever presented at any theatre in the world.

THE COSTUMES

are the most brilliant ever seen in America.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet — 75 cents
Orchestra Seats — $1
Family Circle — 25 cents.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE.

Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8. 8 17 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 19, 1868,

J. E. McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK.

Third appearance of the celebrated Star Premiere,

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GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.

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SATURDAY—BLACK CROOK MATINEE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

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in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

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NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARTHA, FRANCIS, and THOMAS L. HACKER, minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON, guardian of MARTHA HACKER, FRANCIS HACKER, and THOMAS L. HACKER, minor children of ISAAC HACKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, August 27, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 707 SANSOM Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

D. F. MURPHY,
8 12 wfm5t* Auditor.

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868.

Education in the South—Action of the Louisiana Legislature.

The educational system of the Southern States before the war was, like everything else under the control of their Governments, framed to promote the interests of the slaveholders and their families. The general policy was to build up a few colleges or universities at the expense of the respective States, where the planters could educate their sons, and to make no serious effort to establish an effective common school system. The result is well-known. The colored population remained in a state of enforced ignorance. Not only was no pains taken to educate them, but severe penalties and punishments were imposed upon all who dared to teach slaves to read and write. The annals of the world scarcely afford a parallel instance of this species of barbarity. If the pro-slavery leaders had been guilty of no other crime than this infamous offense of seeking to dwarf the intellect of four millions of human beings, they would deserve the execration of all just and enlightened men. In spite of their execrable laws, however, it occasionally happened that negroes gained knowledge as they gained freedom, by stealth; and it is probable that one of the causes of the intense desire to enjoy the blessings of education which pervades the entire mass of the freedmen, may be found in the natural reaction against the former restrictions, and in the recollection that, under the old regime, knowledge was to them a forbidden fruit.

The mass of the poor whites fared but little better than the slaves. It was, indeed, necessary on account of their political power, that a pretence of providing for the education of their children should be made, for the crying injustice of providing liberally, by State aid, for the education of the offspring of the rich and aristocratic planter, would have been too evident and too unpopular, if the common school system had been totally neglected. But nothing more conclusively proves the failure of the South to disseminate educational facilities among the masses of her white population than the ignorance which habitually prevailed among them. The census returns show that a very large proportion of her white adults, of native birth, can neither read nor write, and a contrast of these statistics between the natives of Northern and Southern States shows an overwhelming preponderance of ignorance in the latter. Meanwhile, the Southern States were much more liberal in granting aid from their treasuries to colleges where planters' sons could be educated, than the States north of Mason and Dixon's line.

These features of the old educational system of the South present a marked contrast to the policy which has been foreshadowed by the reconstructed governments in their constitutions and in the action of their Legislatures. The disposition has constantly been shown to prize education above all things except Freedom. The question is repeatedly asked and discussed, how shall we obtain the means for establishing an effective common school system? and some of the constitutions have specifically provided that a certain tax shall annually be levied for this purpose. However much the Republicans of the South may differ on other and minor questions, they all agree that the people, without distinction of circumstances or color, shall henceforth enjoy the opportunities for securing an education which have hitherto been cruelly denied to them. And the freedmen have displayed a thirst for learning and an earnest desire that their children shall be educated, which is at once highly commendable and indicative of their rapid intellectual progress. The schools established under the auspices of charitable societies in the South, and protected by the Freedmen's Bureau, have spread the seeds of knowledge broadcast, and an incalculable amount of good has already been done, despite the antagonism of the desperate class of Rebel ruffians, and their repeated attacks upon school-houses and school teachers.

The Legislature of Louisiana, impressed with the importance of establishing universal education on a secure and permanent foundation, has under discussion a bill which has been bitterly denounced in some quarters. Judged by itself, and without reference to past events, or to the peculiar circumstances prevailing in that State, some of its provisions might be deemed highly objectionable. It proposes to make education compulsory, and thus to take a step in advance in accordance with the example of other countries and the recommendations of many of the most devoted friends of education in the Northern States. Special objection is also made to a clause providing that the schools shall be open to all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, without distinction of race or color. In towns and cities common agreement would probably soon lead to a system of classification that would separate the races, but in the rural districts of the South it is evident that without some such clause, it would be impossible to maintain effective common schools, on account of the intolerable burden of supporting duplicate schools in sparsely settled districts. A small population is scattered over a very large territory, and if the resources of both races are not combined for a common benefit, neither can become educated. In the rural districts of Pennsylvania where there is a small colored population, we have known many instances where colored children were admitted to the common schools, and of no case where they were denied admission. It is only in large towns or cities of this State that classified schools become practicable, and it is probable that in practice the proposed Louisiana system would become similar to that prevailing here.

The Inner Life of Thaddeus Stevens.

A hypocritical man is apt to attempt by means of his will to cover the sins of his life. A man thoroughly honest, to whom even his bitterest enemies cannot impute a dishonest action, is apt to let the public see by his will what were the real mainsprings and motive powers of his career. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, with all the faults of his imperious temper, was most strikingly disingenuous in his conduct, and we may safely look into the inner thoughts of the man when we read his last testament. It lifts the veil with which his coldness and reserve have covered his thoughts and feeling, and lets us see for ourselves what manner of man he was. And a very touching insight it gives us into the life of that stern old man. It reveals him to us not as the cold statesman, resolute and determined, unscrupulous in the pursuit of his end and unbending in his principles, but as a tender-hearted, loving son he stands before us looking back with all the affections of his nature to his mother, and clustering around her all the sympathies and sweet affections of his life. He said on his deathbed that of all the successes of his life, that which gave him most satisfaction, was when he was able to give his mother a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, and a dairy of fourteen cows. No one, friend or foe, will say that in speaking this Thaddeus Stevens was a hypocrite. That filial affection so marked towards his earthly end, stands out in bold relief in his will. From his grave he bears his testimony to his mother's worth, and at the age of seventy-seven, speaks of her with all the affection of a boy of fourteen. Twice does he show how earnest was his love. Among the first of all the bequests of his will, we find one which provides for the perpetual embellishment of her grave. He directs:—

> "I give and bequeath to the trustees or titleholders of the graveyard in which my mother and brother Alanson are buried, in the town of Percham, Vermont, five hundred dollars, to be put at interest perpetually, and the interest to be paid annually to the sexton, on condition that he keep the graves in good order, *and plant roses and other cheerful flowers* at each of the four corners of said graves every spring."

Who is it that can dare to pretend to read the nature of a man? What seer would have given that stern, cold, old man credit for, amid all the cares of state, making a provision for the almost poetical wish that his mother's grave should always be surrounded by "cheerful" flowers. As the warm heart of Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, flashed out in his directions to "send home the dead soldiers *tenderly*," so the warmth of Thaddeus Stevens' heart is revealed in the directions to keep his mother's grave perpetually surrounded with cheerful flowers. But as though desirous of preventing all mistake of the love he bore her, he takes another opportunity of reiterating his feelings. Belonging to no church himself, yet for her sake he leaves a legacy to a peculiar denomination. He says:—

> "Item—If within five years after my death the Baptist brethren should build a house of public worship in the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of worshipping according to their creed, I direct one thousand dollars to be paid towards its cost. *I do this out of respect for the memory of my mother, to whom I owe what little of prosperity I had, and which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge.*"

In all this there is something very touching, and calculated to exalt the man despite whatever faults he might have had.

In addition to other private bequests he makes a provision which shows how earnest and sincere were his convictions. He provides for the establishment under certain contingencies, of an orphan asylum, and into it are to be admitted all of the needy who can be accommodated, without *any distinctions whatever*. There is something partaking of the highest order of Christianity in the directions given:

> "I give it all to my trustees to erect, establish and endow a house of refuge for the relief of the homeless and indigent orphans. Those shall be deemed orphans who have lost either parent. I demise twenty thousand dollars to be expended in erecting suitable buildings, the residue to be secured in Government securities, bearing not less than six per cent. interest. The orphans who cannot be bound out may remain in the institution until the age of fifteen years, and longer, if infirm, at the discretion of the trustees. They shall all be carefully educated in the various branches of an English education, and in all industrious trades and pursuits. This must be left to the discretion of the authorities. *No preference shall be shown on account of race or color in the admission or treatment. Neither poor Germans, Irish, or Mahomedans, nor any others on account of their race or their religion or their parents must be excluded.* All the inmates shall be educated in the same classes and manner, without regard to color."

We believe there is no other will which has taken such broad grounds. Recognizing the universal brotherhood of men, he does not allow birth or race, religion or nationality, to interfere with his benevolent views. With such words and feelings as these a multitude of sins can be covered. In his heart was a love and fellow-feeling for all mankind, and when we remember the wide-spread charity he practiced, we cannot but place him ahead of those who profess more but keep their sympathies shut up within the narrow space of their own little circle. With the broad and orthodox sympathies of Thaddeus Stevens, posterity can afford to slight small foibles or sins. Remembering the cardinal principles for which he lived, and the evidence of them after death, we cannot but award to him a tender heart, as well as a sincere and steadfast adherence to the doctrines which he professed, and up to which he lived and died.

The Responsibilities of Our Minister to England.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the new Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, has arrived in London, and will probably be presented in the course of a few days. He enters on a task of great delicacy, and one which he may well view with the greatest anxiety. Our relations with England at the present time, though seemingly cordial, are, beyond doubt, of an exceedingly unsatisfactory nature. They are in the condition of a highly explosive material, needing but an accident to produce a rupture. At present there are two grave questions which it is the duty of the Minister to bring to a settlement. The one relates to the long-vexed Alabama claims. Diplomacy seems almost to have exhausted itself in endeavoring to secure a satisfactory solution of the difficult question, Who is to pay the millions of losses borne by the United States commerce from the depredations of British-Rebel cruisers? A tedious series of litigation is still as far from settling the question as when the suit was first commenced. Each higher court seems to have reversed the decision of the court below. Of the exact condition at present, we are not qualified to say. But the diplomatic correspondence has come to a yet more complete dead-lock than the legal issue of the case. The question of arbitration has led to an abandonment of negotiations, so that, as far as the public is concerned, for nearly a year things have remained *in statu quo*. Out of this intricate confusion, it is the duty of Mr. Johnson to lead the nations, to the satisfaction of the dissatisfied people of the United States. But akin in difficulty to the question of claims, we have the not more exciting question of expatriation. By resolution of Congress, the people of America have declared that even at the point of the bayonet they will resist the obnoxious doctrine of once a subject always a subject. For four hundred years this doctrine of inalienable allegiance has been the recognized creed of the British Government. On it it has based its assumption of rights, and its claims have been recognized by most of the nations and denied by none. We now call upon Great Britain to abandon this cherished principle, and threaten, in case of refusal and the application of it to any of our adopted citizens, to declare it an act of war. With these two difficulties before him Mr. Reverdy Johnson presents his letters. To their settlement our Minister brings ripe learning and an urbanity of manner (no small acquirements in the person of a Minister), a long experience, and clear head. We believe that he will succeed in keeping the peace. His speech upon leaving Baltimore was extremely conciliatory, breathing only of good will, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the British Government, recognizing the propriety of united action between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, will do its share towards promoting that harmony which is so requisite to the advancement of civilization and the peace of the world.

What is Murder in the First Degree?

A case, peculiar in many of its aspects, is at present before the public, and is one in which it would be well for the Governor of the Commonwealth to act with mercy and circumspection. The facts can be briefly stated. A colored man named Alfred Alexander, in a fit of jealous rage, stabbed Phillis Proctor, and indirectly from the effects of these stabs she died. Alexander was tried, convicted of murder in the first degree, and has been sentenced by the Governor. This looks, as stated, like a very plain case, and one which does not require Executive clemency; but there are other incidents connected with it which puts a different phase on the whole action. Alexander, as soon as he heard of his victim's death, came to the city and surrendered himself to the authorities. This fact is admitted by the prosecution, and has not been developed until now. This is clearly in his favor, and does not indicate malice. On the contrary, it rather implies an absence of all premeditation, and is always considered a circumstance in a prisoner's favor. In the next place, Phillis died only indirectly from the effects of the wounds inflicted. The surgeon at the Pennsylvania Hospital positively swore that she could have been saved had she not refused to allow an operation to be performed, and insisted on being removed to the Almshouse. This removal and refusal were the immediate cause of her death. She died only indirectly from the wounds, which were not in themselves vital, but only became so through her own obstinacy and folly. Can this be termed murder in the first degree? On technical grounds it may possibly be so construed. On grounds of humanity and common sense it certainly can not. While therefore, the jury and court were probably correct in verdict and sentence, yet after-discovered evidence and the testimony of the surgeon naturally alter the moral guilt of the case and lead to a powerful appeal to Executive clemency. The woman died, not by the hand of Alexander but by her own act, a semi-suicide. Shall he then die as though he had with malice aforethought, caused, directly, her death? We know that he is without friends or influence, and for this reason we call attention to the facts of the case. It is a nice one of justice, and we think the Governor should hesitate before, under all the circumstances, he lets the full punishment of the law be inflicted on this man. We do not write in the interest of Alexander or any one, but only that attention may be called to the question, What constitutes murder in the first degree?

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre last evening the crowd was as great to witness the *White Fawn* as on the opening night, and even in so short a time a marked improvement in the workings of the scenery and those on the stage was noticed. The piece, though closing at a little after 12 o'clock on Monday night, which was far in advance in point of time of its first production in New York, was concluded at a more seasonable hour last night.

The Walnut Street Theatre, notwithstanding the immense gains at the Chesnut and the American, had a good house on the occasion of the fourteenth performance of the *Black Crook* at this establishment. Everything in the play is now working smoothly, and it is given with much eclat on each production. The dancing of Diani and Leah was perfectly captivating, and each received an encore.

At the American the Can-can, with new faces, still continues, and the houses are crowded nightly. There is, in addition, the usual olio entertainments.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCENTED SHOWERS.—WHEN drops of Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume, fall in aromatic showers on thousands of handkerchiefs every day, who can deny that it is the *reigning* perfume? Sold by all druggists. It

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT street. 24§

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the
LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, August 26,
At 8 o'clock P. M.,
to take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
8 19 7t Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD,
RALLY! RALLY!
FOR
GRANT, COLFAX, AND MYERS.
The Union Republican Citizens will meet at Headquarters, RACHAEL and LAUREL Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, August 25, at 7½ o'clock, to organize a Campaign Club.
Hon. LEONARD MYERS,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.
And others will address the meeting. 1t*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
5 28 tO1 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.
6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS and other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 3 mwf§

EDUCATIONAL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855
THIS INSTITUTION IS THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED OF ANY OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.
The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received from business houses for its graduates, attest its standing among the business community.
In addition to the many advantages heretofore enjoyed, several important improvements have recently been introduced, making the course of instruction the most practical and thorough that can be found.
Young Men who desire to qualify themselves either for conducting business for themselves or for obtaining lucrative positions, will find the facilities at this institution of the highest order.
The instruction includes—
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practiced by the best business men.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, BUSINESS PRACTICE, Commercial Law, etc. etc.
Diplomas awarded on graduation
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
COLLEGE NOW OPEN. 8 19 wsm6t
Circulars sent on application to the Principal.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 244 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
(LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
NEW MESS MACKEREL,
THE FIRST OF THE SEASON

Luncheon for Excursions, Travellers, Parties, and Table, as follows:—
DEVILED HAM,
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SPICED SALMON,
SPICED MACKEREL,
SPICED SARDINES.
Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as
PATTIE WOODCOCK, SNIPE, QUAIL, PHEASANT, GROUSE, PLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK, VENISON, ETC. ETC. ETC.
Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of them.
These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satisfaction.
OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR,
THE CHOICEST MADE IN THE COUNTRY, ALWAYS ON HAND. 8 15ws tf

HOOP SKIRTS.

NOVELTY
IN
GORED BALMORAL SKIRTS.

THE
PARIS LA BELLE,
THE HANDSOMEST
GORED BALMORAL SKIRT
EVER OFFERED,
WILL BE OPEN FOR EXHIBITION
ON
THURSDAY, 13th INST.,
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DRY GOODS.

FOR THIRTY DAYS
I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
THE
SURPLUS STOCK,
Brought from the Old Store,
CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,
AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.
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LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
NOW READY
THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER,
CONTAINING
Fifteen Entertaining and Instructive Articles.
For sale by all Periodical Dealers. 8 18 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—PRIVATE EXHIBITION ON THURSDAY NEXT, August 20th, at 3½ P. M. Match for $750, p. p., mile heats in three to harness.
John Turner enters b. s. American Star, Jr.
Royal Stetson enters br. s. Cretos' Patchen Colt.
The above Exhibition will be STRICTLY limited to those having authorized privilege of admission.
Positively no public admission.
Omnibusses will leave Library street at 2½ P. M. 8 17 3t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.
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IMMEASURABLY SIMPLE!

A nice-looking young lady came into a Photographer's shop the other day, arrayed in her Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes. She was a shy-looking young lady. She looked at the photograph man, and the photograph man looked at her. Finally she spoke:—

"I want to get my measure taken for a photograph, sir. Will you please to tell me how soon I can have the photograph after I get my measure taken, sir?"

And the man of photographs was taken with a fit of laughter at the nice young lady, and she was afraid the measure wouldn't be a good fit; and she went to her home in the country, and she hasn't any photograph yet, she is so simple.

We don't get measured for our photographs, but ROCKHILL & WILSON are the folks who will take your measure for CLOTHES.

Come and sit for a new suit while the warm weather still lasts, ready-made, or made to order; certain to suit you.

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GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
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HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
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ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

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MRS. R. DILLON,
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Has a large assortment of
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Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 19§

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 3m4p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5§p

BLACK DEMOCRACY.

How the Freedmen are going over to the Blair Revolutionists.

The Charleston *News* is a model Democratic organ. Just at present it is laboring to convince the world that the whole negro population of the South is going over to the Democratic ranks. On the 15th instant it gave the following summary of this sort:—

We are glad to see from our exchanges in the various Southern States that the freedmen are at last awake to the folly of trusting the pack of shiftless and unprincipled adventurers who have heretofore been their party leaders. Colored Democratic clubs are being formed in all portions of the country, addresses from leading colored Democrats are scattered abroad, and the negro is at last finding out that his best friend is the white man with whom he has been brought up, and with whose interests he must in the future be identified.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In Charleston, though little has been done publicly, the colored Democratic clubs are in a flourishing condition. At least one thousand colored Democrats may now be counted on. They are respectable men, and have joined the Democratic party from a conviction that radicalism is only the road to ruin. Altogether, the movement shows encouraging elements of strength and prosperity.

Throughout the State the change of sentiment among the freedmen is even more decided, as the statements published from time to time in our columns will have shown. There is hardly a district in the State that does not boast one or more Democratic Clubs, and the disaffected members of the Union Leagues are daily coming over.

VIRGINIA.

In the Old Dominion, where the white vultures from the North, who deceive and prey upon the blacks, are more numerous than in any other State, there is a great reaction of sentiment among the colored people in favor of their former masters. A Virginia freedman has issued to his colored brethren an address.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Burton McNeel, a highly respectable colored man of Salisbury, N. C., is out in a card, severing his connection with the radical party, declaring for Seymour and Blair, and advising his friends to "do likewise."

The negroes of Hopewell, Mecklenburg county, N. C., have formed a Democratic club. A large number have joined it, and they have officers of their own.

The Tarboro' (N. C.) *Southerner* states that Sandy Long, of Halifax, and Eaton Robinson, both colored men, and recently appointed magistrates in their respective counties by the man "who writes himself Governor," have thrown the appointment back in his face with disgust.

A radical having lectured a Wilmington negro on account of his having allied himself to the Democratic party, the African returned answer:—

"Under your teaching we have alienated from us the mass of the white people North as well as South; you have got the offices and emoluments, while we have done the work, and stand out in the cold. For one, I am done with you."

GEORGIA.

At a large Democratic meeting at Harlan, Ga., on the 8th, which was addressed by several noted Southern speakers, a large number of colored Democrats were present, proudly displaying on their apparel Seymour and Blair badges.

ALABAMA.

On the 6th inst., a meeting of colored people was held in Mobile for the purpose of organizing a Democratic club. The *Register* says:—

"The meeting was called to order by Colonel C. A. R. Dimon, who in brief and patriotic address explained the object of the assemblage, and expressed to them his views in regard to their social and political status. An interchange of sentiment led to the conclusion that the colored people have at last found out who their true friends are."

There was held recently at Demopolis, Alabama, a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting attended almost exclusively by negroes, and addressed by four white men and the following black speakers:—Jim Westbrook, Jack Lee, Reuben Ryan, Sandy Cameron, William Roberts, and Jule Armstrong.

Joseph E. Williams, a Tennessee colored orator, is stumping Alabama for the Democracy.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana papers state that the colored Democracy is alive and at work throughout the State. The Alexandria (Rapides) *Democrat* says:—

"It is no use any longer disguising the fact, patent to all, that the colored Democracy of Rapides is now a fixed institution, alive, wide awake, in real dead earnest, and with a local habitation and a name. Not content with the Lamothe barbecue, they got up a ball, a rousing ball, on last Saturday night. We must candidly admit that this element of the Democratic party of Rapides is far ahead of any new organization we ever witnessed before in our parish."

A meeting of the Democratic colored men of Algiers was held on the 5th inst. Thomas P. Sherburne, chairman of the Committee on Freedmen Clubs, called the meeting to order. He stated the object of the meeting was to organize a Democratic colored club, and he was happy to see so many of the colored citizens present. It proved that if the colored man was allowed to act in accordance with the dictates of his mind he would do what was right. The willingness of the colored men to join the Democratic party, proved that Democratic doctrines were more generous than those of the radical plunderers. After a few brief remarks Mr. Sherburne took his seat amid cheers from the colored men. The meeting organized by appointing the following colored men as their officers:—Riley Allen, President; William Sherburne, first Vice-President; Joe Griffin, second Vice President. The New Orleans *Crescent* says:—

"The officers chosen are the leading colored men of the place, and will in a short time bring in a host of their friends to the support of Seymour and Blair. This club bids fair to be one of the largest in the State."

MISSISSIPPI.

At a Democratic meeting held at Yazoo City last week, among other resolutions adopted were the following:—

1. As citizens of Mississippi we declare that it is our purpose to confer impartial suffrage on all men, irrespective of color, and to place all men on terms of equality before the law, so that life, liberty, and property may be equally assured to all.

2. That our thanks are due to our colored friends who, actuated by a sense of justice and patriotic duty, co-operated with us in the late election in defeating the oppressive and iniquitous constitution framed by strangers and common enemies to them and ourselves. They deserve well of the country, and their services will ever be gratefully appreciated by all men who have a due regard for equal rights and constitutional government.

3. That as an evidence and testimonial of our esteem and good will for them and the value of their noble aid in a just cause and patriotic principles, and as a further token of friendship and union in support of Democratic principles, we render to them a public barbecue at this place on the fourth Saturday of August, 1868.

Mississippi journals state that the colored Mississippians, since the late elections, are going over *en masse* to the Democrats. In a single county one thousand of them have produced certificates of membership in Democratic clubs, and feel far freer and prouder than they ever did as the slaves of scalawag "poor white trash." A millenium of good feeling between the races in Mississippi is dawning as the result of this state of things.

TEXAS.

A number of Democratic negro clubs have been formed in Eastern Texas, and colored orators, it is stated, are doing efficient work among the freedmen. At a barbecue at Independence, Washington county, the Brenham *Banner* says there were at least 300 negroes present, who listened with great interest to the speeches, and many of them, before leaving the ground, "declared their determination to adhere to their white Southern friends and vote the Democratic ticket." The *Banner* is convinced that with very little effort nine-tenths of all the negroes in the State can be converted to the Democratic faith.

A colored Democratic club has been formed at Houston, which holds regular weekly meetings. The speakers are unanimously in favor of Seymour and Blair, and state generally that they are proud of the opportunity to unite with the only party that had any claims upon the blacks, and could and would benefit the race.

GRANT AND BUTLER.

How They Were Reconciled—George Wilkes, the Negotiator of Peace.

Mr. George Wilkes, in the last number of his *Spirit of the Times*, tells how he was instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation between Generals Grant and Butler. We quote:—

"The political readers of the *Spirit* have been made aware through articles in other journals, but never in our own, that the editor of this paper, several months ago, undertook the delicate and what seemed the difficult task of removing the misunderstanding which had for sometime existed between General Grant and General Butler, and of placing these two distinguished public servants once more in good accord. We made no public allusion to our own efforts in this matter, because we had no personal objects to promote. Our sole desire was to clear up what we felt must be a misapprehension on both sides; in order not only that these leaders might co-operate cordially in the fall campaign, but that a depressing uneasiness, because of their antagonism, might be removed from the loyal portion of the public mind. We knew, in undertaking this task, that many others had embarked in it and failed; but feeling that we had an advantage over them in not being a politician—that is to say, not a politician in any mere party sense of that term—we went at it with a guaranty against suspicion, and without risk at the same time to the good will which existed for us on both sides.

"This undertaking was commenced in March last by an interview with General Grant, in which all matters that had been currently reported as causing points of difference between him and General Butler were fully and freely discussed. As we had supposed, General Grant frankly disavowed any intention to reflect upon the military conduct or position of General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds, by the famous phrase in his report about the Army of the James being 'bottled up;' and when the matter of General Butler's subsequent rejection of General Grant's invitation to meet him at his house came up, it fell from consequence, with equal rapidity, on due explanation. There was then, in fact, nothing left but the puny matter of decorum in relation to the note of invitation; and as General Butler had clearly acted under a misapprehension in regard to that, and was therefore plainly in the wrong, we felt that all real obstacles to a cordial reconciliation had entirely vanished. The only difficulty from the first had been to induce General Grant to talk upon the subject at all; and, indeed, we must admit, he evinced great reluctance to be led into it on this occasion; but being in, he was as frank as his great nature always is, and left but little for us to do at the end beyond the process of the report.

"Our calculation as to General Butler's action was correct. On being informed of the substance of our interview with General Grant, he immediately saw that there was but one material point of issue between them (as governing the problem of personal antagonism), and that upon that point he had acted under a direct misapprehension. General Butler has a maxim which may be commended to the observation of all stupid, stubborn men. It is that 'no man who respects himself can afford to remain in the wrong after he once knows it;' so that all that there was left to be done in the premises by us was to place the facts in proper shape for the joint comprehension of General Grant and himself, so that the final disposal of the case might be satisfactory and complete. We therefore addressed a letter to General Butler, detailing the conversation had with General Grant. A copy of this letter was shown to General Grant, and in due time it was answered by General Butler. This answer recognized the fact that General Grant had not intended to reflect upon him by his allusion to the army at Bermuda Hundreds, as being within his own (the writer's) knowledge; and as to his note about the evening party, General Butler frankly asked permission to withdraw it. Upon this correspondence being turned over to General Grant, he 'cordially' consented to General Butler's wish, and, deeming the remaining matters of no real importance, refrained from touching them and stopped right there.

"It is true that this process, which has been erroneously dignified with the name of a negotiation, covered quite a stretch of time, and therefore it has been assumed that there were great difficulties in bringing these gentlemen together; but the truth is that it was the joint desire of both General Grant and General Butler, as soon as it was seen by each how little there was to be adjusted that the adjustment should be delayed till after the close of the impeachment trial. The reason of this was that it was constantly expected that the defense would put General Grant upon the stand with the view of betcheling him with a fierce cross-examination: and as, in that case, General Butler would be required to defend him while there from any improper assault, it was not thought advisable that any change of their personal relations should be effected at that time. This is all there is about the delay which caused so many rumors except what there is about the delay of General Butler's final answer to Gen. Grant's acceptance of his request. This last delay was caused by our own personal absence from Washington from the latter part of June until General Grant had set out for the West; and as we had made ourself the intermediary and pivot of the correspondence, General Butler had no authoritative medium of communication with General Grant till we called on him again. Subsequent to Gen. Grant's departure from Washington, however, we addressed General Butler a note, with the view of closing the matter up before General Grant's return, and to this we received an answer from General Butler that he intended soon to make a speech to his constituents at Gloucester, Mass., which he thought would prove a satisfactory termination of the whole correspondence."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prices of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A LITTLE CHILD CAN BUY at CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S CELEBRATED CLOTHING HOUSE as cheap as the best judges? ANS.—The prices plainly marked upon each garment at No. 824 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of. Intelligence and experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

THE BODY RENEWED.—According to Physiologists the human body is renewed once in seven years; every day, every hour, every moment, the flesh, the cartilage, bone, and muscle of the frame are wasting away, and being imperceptibly replaced by new material. Health depends upon the nature of that material, and whether it shall be pure or diseased, full of vitality and elasticity, or feeble and flaccid, depends mainly upon the action of the stomach. In warm weather the waste of the system is very rapid, and if it is not as rapidly repaired by the great sustaining organ, the consequence is debility, emaciation, and decay. It is, therefore, of paramount importance *that the stomach be kept in a vigorous condition* at this trying season, and the safest, surest, and best tonic that can be employed for that purpose is HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This incomparable vegetable stomachic gives unwonted energy to the digestive power, promotes the conversion of the food into healthful blood (which is, so to speak, the raw material of all the solid portions of the body), and thereby puts the system in the best possible state of defense against epidemic and other diseases. The strong require it to keep up their strength; the weak, to re invigorate them. It consists of the purest of all diffusive stimulants, charged with the juices and extracts of the most genial roots and herbs, and is a permanent restorative—not a mere temporary excitant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the bowels and the liver, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, costiveness, and general debility.

LOSS OF APPETITE AND DEBILITY.—Of all the tonic preparations now in market, we know of none equal to Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" for those who suffer either from over mental or physical exertion, resulting in loss of appetite and physical debility. Sold by all druggists.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Funny Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4. etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

GOUGH—LATCH.—July 26, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH to Miss ANNIE, daughter of the late Mr. George Latch, both of Manayunk.

DIED.

ARMINGTON.—On the 18th instant, SARAH MATILDA ARMINGTON, widow of the late Thomas Armington, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 828 N. Twelfth street, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

AWL.—On Sunday evening last, the 16th instant, Mrs. ANN C. AWL, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of William F Daily, Almenda street (north of Huntington and West of Richmond streets), Eighteenth Ward, on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock precisely Carriages will be at the office of John A. Franks, undertaker, S. E. corner of Sixth and Noble streets, at 9 o'clock, to convey such relatives and friends as desire to attend. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. **

GEORGE.—On the morning of the 18th instant, DAVID GEORGE, in the 71st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jesse George, on Sixth day afternoon, the 21st instant, without further notice. To meet at the house at 2 o'clock.

HUNT.—On the 17th instant, ELIZABETH HUNT, widow of the late Uriah Hunt, in the 71st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Parrish, Springfield, Delaware county, on Fifth-day, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 2·30 train on the West Chester Railroad at Morton's Station. Interment in Friends' Southwestern Ground.

MACNICHOL.—On the 17th instant, at Camden, N. J., Mr. JAMES MACNICHOL, aged 27 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends, Franklin Steam Fire Company, No. 12; Workmen of Starr's Foundry; and the Letter Carriers of Station K, Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. William H. Jones, No. 804 Federal street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Cross at Upper Ferry, Market street, and proceed to Methodist Union Ground, Philadelphia.

MERCHANT.—On the morning of the 19th instant, ROBERT MERCHANT, in the 54th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MERINO.—August 17, FELIX MERINO, of Madrid, Spain, in the 84th year of his age.

His male acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, from his late residence, No. 1625 Summer street.

RORER.—On the 16th instant, JOHN RORER, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4310 Frankford street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th instant at 2 o'clock.

WOOD.—On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, RACHEL WOOD, daughter of Joseph D. and Margaret Wood, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1238 Mervine street, on Thursday morning, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Roxborough.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
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A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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No. 602 ARCH STREET,
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LOST.

LOST,

On the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Cape May, on WEDNESDAY,

A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK,

Containing $10 or $15 in money, several cards and memorandums, and a miniature likeness.

The finder will please return it to the office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," No. 108 South THIRD Street, retaining the money as a reward. 8 13 tf

FINANCIAL.

750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

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Upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

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The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

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It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
August 12, 1868 [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
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PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
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$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868.

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 30t TREASURER.

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"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trademarked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita," all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $8·50, $9, $9 50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo," "Louis d'Or," Fleur de Lys," etc.

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A MORNING AMONG AUTOGRAPHS.

BY WILLIAM YOUNG.

From Putnam's Magazine.

Mr. Old's collection is particularly rich in mementoes of the great civil war of England, and of the events that led to it. There are in it specimens—not of the mere handwriting, but of the correspondence, of Charles I, Prince Rupert, Lord Falkland, Oliver Cromwell, Selden, Pym, Sir Harry Vane the younger, Sir Thomas Fairfax, and other leading men of that stirring and stormy period. From the king himself there are several, each set off by a rare portrait—in one instance, a curious equestrian one by Hollar, with a battle-field visible under the horse's legs; in another, also by Hollar, what seems to be a fac-simile of the statue at Charing Cross; in another a Vandyke, engraved by Peter de Jode; in another, another Vandyke by W. Sharp; in still another a head by Mytens from the inimitable burin of Delph. Here is one that lacks not a circumstantial interest. It is a holograph despatch to Prince Rupert, dated from the field of Edgehill, and written at the top of a foolscap sheet which is much stained and frayed. The outside and the address are wanting. Thus it runs:—

> Nepheu,—I have given order as you have desyred, so that I d'out not but all the foot and canon will bee at Eggehill betymes this morning, where you will also fynde
>
> Your loving Oncle and faithful frend,
>
> CHARLES R.

A different and far graver interest attaches to my next citation from the same source: nor is there probably extant any single letter from the king, which affords to the student of history and of human nature so deep an insight into his strangely complicated character. Often did the Puritans accuse him of a leaning towards Roman Catholicism, and of active sympathy with its professors. This confidential communication would seem to dispose of that charge; yet, at the same time, it is impossible not to recognize in it a suspicious readiness to temporize, and to adapt his policy to circumstances. At any rate, without further pause upon its merits or its meaning, it is reproduced as a document well worth attentive examination. Nor do I believe that this letter of Charles I. to the Marquis of Ormond, then administering the Government of Ireland, is known to one reader in a hundred since it has never been published heretofore, save in Carte's Memoirs of that nobleman, a work not in many hands. That it was written with deliberation is evident from the neatness and plainness of the text, all by the king's own hand. The envelope in which it was enclosed is very ragged and worn. Two small seals, with the royal arms thereupon, yet remain unbroken, though the silken fastening has disappeared. The contents are as follows; but, before giving them, I may add that, subsequently to the acquisition of this state-paper (as it may well be called) there fell into Mr. Old's possession a letter from Charles to Prince Rupert, dated July 26, 1645, in which he says:—I am sending a new despache into Ireland wherein I not only seeke to hasten the supplyes in generall, but lykewis in particular to incourage the Marquis of Ormond himselfe to come over." Five days later—another proof, perhaps, of the care with which the missive was concocted—the hard-driven sovereign thus expressed himself:—

> CARDIF, 31 July, 1645.
>
> Ormond, it hath pleased God, by many successive misfortunes, to reduce my affaires of late from a very prosperous condition to so low an ebb as to be a perfect tryel of all men's integrities to me, and you being a person whom I considered as most entyrly and generously resolved to stand and fall with your King, I doe principally rely upon you for your uttermost assistance in my present hazards. I have commanded Digby to acquainte you at large with all particulars of my condition, what I have to hope, to trust to, or feare, wherin you will fynde that if my expectation of reliife out Irland be not in some good measure, and speedily answered, I am lykely to be reduced to great extremities. I hope some of those expresses I sent you, since my misfortune by the Battaile of Nazeby, ar come to you, and am therfor confident that you ar in good forwardness for the sending over to me of a considerable supply of Men, Artillery, and Amunition. All that I have to add is, that the necessety of your speedy performing them is made much more pressing by new disasters, so that I absolutely command you (what hazard soever that kingdome may run by it) personally to bring up all the Forces, of what sort soever you can draw from thence, and leave the Government there (during your absence) in the fittest hands that you shall judge to discharge it, for I may not want you heere to comand those forces which will be brought from thence, and such as, from hence, shall be joyned to them. But you must not understande this, as a permission for you to grant to the Irish (in case they will not otherwise have a Peace) anything more in matter of Religion, than what I have alowed you allready, except only, in some convenient Parishes, where the much greater number ar Papists, I give you power to permitt them to have some places, which they may use as Chapells for theire Devotions, if there be no other impediment for obtaining a Peace, but I will rather chuse to suffer all extremities, than ever to abandon my Religion, and particularly ether to English or Irish Rebels, to which effect I have comanded Digby to wryt to their Agents that were employed hither, giving you power to cause deliver, or suppresse the letter, as you shall judge best for my services. To conclude, if the Irish shall so unworthily take advantage of my weake condition, as to presse me to that which I cannot grant with a safe Conscience, and withoute it to reject a Peace, I comand you, if you can, to procure a further Cessation, if not, to make what divisions you can among them, and rather leave it to the chance of Warr betweene them, and those Forces which you have not the power to draw to my assistance, then to give my consent to any such allowance of Popery, as must evidently bring destruction to that Profession which, by the grace of God, I shall ever maintaine through all extremities. I know, Ormond, that I impose a very hard Taske upon you, but if God prosper me, you will be a happy and glorious subject; if otherwais, you will perishe, nobly and generously, with and for him who is
>
> Your constant reall faithfull Frend,
>
> CHARLES R.

In marked contrast with the foregoing composition, wherein the pathetic and the politic are so obviously mingled, is the blunt and unlabored epistle that follows. Whatever may be thought of Oliver Cromwell's sincerity at certain epochs of his career, there is no room to suspect this familiar but earnest communication. It breathes the spirit of the writer's time, and is essentially the outspeaking of his nature. Mr. Carlyle has found a place for it among his gathered Letters and Speeches of the Protector; but, in his pages, the spelling and the punctuation have been modernized by the penman who copied it, or by the printer who put it into print, and this juxtaposition of old phraseology, with the lettered mode of to-day, detracts somewhat from its effect. It is as though one should paint old Noll in a chimney-pot hat and in trowsers. I reproduce this letter, therefore, textually from the original, all the more that it is in itself remarkable. I made no note of the condition of the manuscript or in respect to the penmanship; but here are the words writ by Oliver's own hand, omitting only, for convenience sake, a reference in the margin of the original to "2 Peter, i. 4," apparently an afterthought, opposite the passage alluding to St. Paul.

> Dick Cromwell.
>
> I take your letteres kindlye. I like expressions when they come plainlye from the heart, and are not strayned nor affected. I am perswaded it's the Lord's mercye to place you where you are. I wish you may owne itt, and bee thankdfull, fulfillinge all relations to the Glory of God. Seeke the Lord and his face continually; let this bee the business of your life and strength, and let all thinges bee subservient and in order to this. You cannot finde nor behold the face of God, but in Christ,
>
> God in
>
> therefore labor to knowe ‸ Christ, wch the Scripture makes to bee the sum of all, even life eternall. Because the true knowledge is nott litterall or speculative, but inward, transforminge the minde to itt, its unitinge to, and participating of the Divine nature. Its such a knowledge as Paul speaks off, Philip. the 3d, 8, 9, 10. How little of this knowledge of Christ is there amongst vs. My weake prayers shalbe for you. Take heede of an inactive vaine spirit, Recreate youre selfe wth Sr Walter Raughleyes historie, it's a bodye of historie, and will add much more to your vnderstandinge
>
> of storie
>
> than fragments ‸ . Intend to vnderstand the estate I have setled, it's your concernment to knowe itt all, and how itt stands. I have heretofore suffered much by too much trustinge others. I know my Brother Major wilbe helpfull to you in all this. You will think (perhaps) I need not advise you to love your wife; the Lord teach you how to doe itt, or else itt wilbee done illfavoredly. Though marriage bee noe instituted sacrament, yett where the vndefiled bedd is, and love, this union aptlye resembles Christ and his Church. If
>
> can
>
> you ‸ trulye love your Wife, what doth Christ beare to his Church, and every poore soule therein, whoe gave himselfe for itt, and to itt. Comend mee to your Wife, tell her I entyerly love her, and reioyce in the goodnesse of the Lord to her. I wish her every way fruitfull. I thanke her for her lovinge letter. I have presented my love to my Sister and Cozen Ann in my letter to my Brother Major. I would not have him alter his affaires because of my debt. My purse is as his, my present thoughtes are but to lodge such a sum for my too little gyrles; it's in his hand as well as any where. I shall not be wantinge to accommodate him to his minde. I would not have him solicitous. Dick, the Lord blesse you every way. I rest
>
> April 2d, 1650. Your lovinge Father
>
> Carricke. O. CROMWELL.

From and after the time when Napoleon Buonaparte became First Consul, infinite pains were taken, in all departments of the state and through many agencies, to destroy or obliterate every document that bore the great man's name, spelled as it is here printed. The *u* was obnoxious, because it testified to his Italian origin, of which it was considered desirable to leave no record. Mr. Old, however, showed me a letter from Napoleon to the citizen Berlier, dated "Antiber, Prairial, l'an 2," with the extremely rare signature *Buonaparte.*

Againe, the flatterers of the living Emperor of the French have taken pains to set aside an impression—possibly malicious—that his majesty's grandmother wooed and won the founder of his dynasty; that is to say, that the mother of Hortense made more marked advances to the rising General, than are usually considered becoming on the part of her sex. This, I say, may be all scandal; nevertheless, here is a little billet-doux from the fair Josephine, that has never been in print hithereto, and that may or may not elucidate that point. It is dated the 1st Ventose, and runs thus in tones reproachfully tender:—

> Vous ne venez plus voir une amie qui vous aime. Vous l'avez tout a fait delaissee. Vous avez bien tort, car elle vous est tendrement attachee. Venez demain sept dejeuner avec moi, j'ai besoin de vous voir, et de causer avec vous sur vos interets.
>
> Bon soir, mon ami, je vous embrasse.
>
> VEUVE BEAUHARNAIS.
>
> Au General Bonaparte.

All the world knows the story of Mozart and the mysterious stranger; how the unknown one engaged the composer to write him a requiem, paying in advance the whole or a large portion of the covenanted price; how he appeared suddenly at intervals, urging the completion of the work; how the engagement and the weird manner in which it was followed up preyed upon Mozart's fragile nerves and sensitive temperament; how he came to regard this requiem as his own funeral dirge; and how he died, under this impression, before the task was finished. The last letter that I borrow from one of Mr. Old's portfolios, furnishes convincing proof that there is no exaggeration in the tale. I do not know to whom it was addressed, as the superscription and envelope are wanting. It is in Italian, beautifully written in a fine clear hand. Several years ago, Mr. Old allowed a fac-simile of it to be made for the opening number of the "Autography Souvenir," a periodical started in London for the purpose of reproducing the most valuable and authentic autographs in private collections, but not carried on beyond a few numbers. Translated into English, these are the contents:—

> Most Honored Sir:—I would follow your advice, but know not how. My head is troubled, and I can scarcely compose; yet I cannot rid my sight of the figure of this unknown person. I see him perpetually; he requests, solicits, importunes me for the work. I continue, because composing fatigue me less than repose. Besides, I have no longer anything to fear. I know by my own feelings that the hour approaches, and that I must shortly breathe my last. I have finished before I have enjoyed the fruits of my talent. Yet life has been so sweet, and my career opened before me under such fortunate auspices. But we cannot change our destiny. No one measures his own days; we must therefore be resigned. Whatever Providence ordains will be accomplished, and now I conclude; this is my funeral dirge, I ought not to leave it unfinished. MOZART.
>
> Vienna 7bre 1791.

Not content with correspondence that throws light on individual character, or on mooted historical points, Mr. Old has in his possession three or four very valuable manuscripts, with the mention of which I conclude my reminiscences. They are, by their form and bulk, inadmissible into the portfolios of assorted letters, though curiously rivalling some of these in interest. Thus doubly strange did it seem to me to hold in hand a document that once belonged to Titian; and that bears the sign-manual of Charles V; and well may Mr. Old pride himself on owning it. It is a deed engrossed in Latin, upon a sheet of parchment measuring eighteen inches by thirteen, which—after reciting that the Emperor had previously conferred upon the artist a pension of the same amount—grants to him an additional annual pension of a hundred scudi or crowns. It is dated at Augusta Vindelicorum—the modern Augsburg—10 June, 1548; is countersigned by some official personage, whose name is not legible; and has sundry endorsements. The seal is missing, though its place is marked. The signature "Carolus" is in keeping with the text, and his various titles are thus recorded in the body of the deed itself:—"Emperor, Imperator Augustus of the Roman Empire, and King of Germany, Jerusalem, Hungary, Dalmatia, and Croatia, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy and Brabant, Count of Hapsburg, Flanders, and the Tyrol." I confess that I could not but handle this precious relic with peculiar reverence—not awed by imaginary contact with the holder of so many dignities, but by ideal communion for the moment with him who painted "Peter Martyr."

Fitting companion to this is another parchment sheet, twenty-two inches by thirteen, and also writ in Latin, by which Philip, the son of Charles V, recites the above-mentioned grant, and continues it to Titian's son Horace. This deed is dated at Madrid, 4 July, 1571, and is signed "Yo El Rey." It is very much stained and worn, and the name countersigned on it is also illegible. It is sealed—not in wax, but by a stamp—with the royal arms of Spain.

Coming down a century later, here is something that brings back at a glance the palmy days of Marly and Versailles. Five sheets of foolscap paper, formally attached together, are covered by a notarial contract of marriage, and the names of attesting witnesses. The espousing parties are M. Emanuel de Crussol, Comte de Crussol, and July Marie de Saint Maure.

The great ones of their time and place, who approved and appended their respective signatures, are:—Louis XIV; Maria Therese, his wife; Anne of Austria, his mother; the Dauphin; Philip of Orleans, brother of the King and father of the future Regent; Henriette Anne, daughter of Charles I, and wife of Philip of Orleans; the Ducs de St. Simon, de Noailles, de Brissac, de Grammont, and de la Rochefoucauld; Colbert, Le Tellier, and others. They are about forty in all; and every name is associated with the contemporaneous history of the abounding court-gossip of that period. Cannot you fancy their tickled pride and swelling importance, as courtier after courtier was invited to become, for the nonce, identified with royalty?

Lastly, Mr. Old called my attention to still another old parchment manuscript, measuring twenty-seven by twenty-one inches, and very closely written, that was in stern contrast with the souvenir we had just examined. Not greater is the difference in the relative subject-matter, than in the characters of those who took part respectively—gay voluptuaries for the most part in the one, earnest combatants for religious freedom in the other. The document to which I allude is a "Confession of Faith," signed by leading Scottish Covenanters, when Charles I endeavored to impose upon them the Liturgy of the Church of England. Several of these protests and exhortations to resistance, so to say, were signed by prominent nobles and heads of clans, and were then laid out on tables in city and village streets for general signature. Hereupon have signed and pledged themselves—Rothes, Montrose, Cassilis, Elcho, Home, Montgomerie, Lothian, Wemyss, Flemyng, Sinclare, Boyd, Drumlangrig, Doudown, Forrester, Eglinton, Balmerino, Dalhousie, Coupar, Fraser, Balcarres, and many another, in handwriting legible and illegible.

Enough. From these few specimens, the reader will have perceived how wide is the range that lies open to the collector of autographs. He may, perhaps, not wonder that Mr. Old's collection is famous in the small circle of experienced amateurs.

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No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS. in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,

8 1) GIRARD ROW.

FALL GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

JOBBERS, and

RETAILERS,

OFFER,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18|smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1|4p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,

MAKERS,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 26] PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing, the bathing, the delightful medicated Mineral Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contribute to make the place healthful for invalids and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure.

Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat, foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrightstown, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD,
Proprietor of Boarding House.
JOHN HORNER,
7 23 wsdw Proprietor of Stages.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,

At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3·30 P. M

7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1) BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 30)

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON............Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)............Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP............Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE............Saturday, September 19

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin......	$100	Steerage......	[illegible]
" to London	105	" to London......	[illegible]
" to Paris......	115	" to Paris......	[illegible]

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30)
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1)

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1) No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 3stf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M	Saturday, Aug. 15, 1 P. M

Sunday, August 16, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Aug. 17, 11	A. M	Monday, Aug 17, 3	P. M
Tuesday, " 18, 11	A. M	Tuesday, " 18, 3	P. M
Wed'day, " 19, 12	M	Wed'day, " 19, 4	P. M
Thursday, " 20, 1	P. M	Thursday, " 20, 5	P. M
Friday, " 21, 1½	P. M	Friday, " 21, 5½	P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
3 2 mwf] No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227 No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO,

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin....................$80 Gold.
Steerage....................$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway,
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON..........................Lemarie
PEREIRE..........................Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS..........................Surmont
ST. LAURENT..........................Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including Railway Tickets, furnished on board, First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.

For steerage passage to [2 24†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20..............................TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100..............................FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards..FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20|wfm

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14)

THADDEUS STEVENS' WILL.

The Legacies of the "Great Commoner"—How he Disposes of his Property—His Kind Remembrance of the Friendless of Every Race.

Yesterday the will of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was admitted to probate in the Register's Office, Lancaster. It is the manuscript of the "Great Commoner," and is as follows:—

Last Will and Testament of Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

I give all my estate, real and personal, to my trustees and executors, hereinafter named, and their heirs, on condition, nevertheless, that they will dispose of it as hereinafter directed, by the payment of the several sums mentioned. They will reduce such of the property as they deem proper to cash, and put the net proceeds at interest by investing the same in government securities at not less than six per cent. per annum. I direct them to pay to the town of Peacham, State of Vermont, one thousand dollars, the interest whereof at six per cent. to be applied in aid of the juvenile library association, which was formed at the Caledonia County Academy, if the same is still in existence, and continue to pay the same as long as the same continues in active operation.

His Mother's Grave.

I give and bequeath to the trustees or title-holders of the graveyard in which my mother and brother Alanson are buried, in the town of Peacham, Vermont, five hundred dollars, to be put at interest perpetually, and the interest to be paid annually to the sexton, on condition that he keep the graves in good order, and plant roses and other cheerful flowers at each of the four corners of said graves, every spring. If either of the said legacies should lapse, the same to go to the support of the Baptist Church or meeting nearest to Danville Centre, my native town in Vermont.

Various Bequests.

I direct one hundred dollars to be put at compound interest, and the aggregate amount to be paid to Thaddeus Stevens Brown, son of John E. Brown, of Philadelphia, at age.

I give two thousand dollars to my nephew, Dr. Thaddeus M. Stevens, of Indianapolis. I give to his sister, Mrs. Kauffman, one thousand dollars. I give to George F. Stevens, son of Simon Stevens, one thousand dollars, to be put at interest and paid to him by his father when he arrives at age.

I give to Mrs. Lydia Smith, my housekeeper, five hundred dollars a year during her natural life, to be paid semi-annually; or, at her option, she may receive five thousand dollars. She may make her election, and then release all further claims on my estate. Mrs. Smith has some furniture of her own, used in common with mine, some bought with her own money, as well as others, which it would be difficult to distinguish. Now, she must be trusted on honor to take such as she claims, without further proof.

I give to my nephew, Captain Thaddeus Stevens, now at Caledonia, my gold watch.

I give to my nephew, Captain Thaddeus Stevens, eight hundred dollars a year, to be paid half yearly. If, by reason of sickness, he need more, at the discretion of the trustees. None of the legacies, except the annuities, will be paid for three years, during which time the house I now live in, and furniture and books, will remain as they are, except the miscellaneous books, which may be sold at any time. Mrs. Smith may occupy the house the first year, and if Thaddeus, son of Morrill, prefers to keep house to boarding, he may keep house there with her, or with any one else, during the three years or any part thereof. If, at the end of three years, Thaddeus Stevens prefers some other mode of living, then the trustees shall dispose of said property as they may deem best. While it is occupied by my nephew, he shall be charged with three hundred dollars a year rent for it. The property occupied by Mr. Effinger, after adding two feet of the lot in width to the other lot, may be sold. As five thousand dollars have been offered for it, it should not go for less.

The Furnace Property.

The Furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The Furnace must not be worked longer than to consume the stock on hand. If, at the end of any five years, Thaddeus, nephew, shall have shown that he has totally abstained from all intoxicating drinks through that time, the trustees may convey to him one-fourth of the whole property. If, at the end of the next successive five years, he shall show that he has totally abstained from all intoxicating drinks, they may convey to him one-fourth, being one-half of the property. If, at the end of another consecutive five years, he shall show that he has abstained from all intoxicating drinks, they may convey the whole to him, in fee simple. If he shall get married before the house I live in is sold, he shall receive the same, and occupy it without sale.

Homeless and Indigent Orphans—No Preference for Race, Color or Religion.

If the life estate of my nephew, or rather the annuity of said Captain Thaddeus Stevens, of Vermont, should expire before he has enabled himself to become entitled to the *corpus* or fee simple of my estate, then I dispose of whatever may remain as follows:—If the aggregate sum shall then amount to fifty thousand dollars, without which no further disposition can be made, I give it all to my trustees to erect, establish and endow a house of refuge for the relief of the homeless and indigent orphans. Those shall be deemed orphans who have lost either parent. I devise twenty thousand dollars to be expended in erecting suitable buildings, the residue to be secured in government securities, bearing not less than six per cent. interest. I wish the building to be erected in the city of Lancaster, south of King street, provided with sufficient ground; not less than two acres, shall be donated therefor, if not, then at the west side of said street, on same conditions. If sufficient ground is not gratuitously offered, then I direct it to be built at Columbia. The orphans who cannot be bound out, may remain in the institution until the age of fifteen years, and longer, if infirm, at the discretion of the trustees. They shall all be carefully educated in the various branches of an English education, and in all industrious trades and pursuits. This must be left to the discretion of the authorities. No preference shall be shown on account of race or color in the admission or treatment. Neither poor Germans, Irish or Mohammedans, nor any others, on account of their race or their religion or their parents, must be excluded. All the inmates shall be educated in the same classes and manner without regard to color. They shall be fed at the same table. The dormatories to be under the direction of the authorities. The trustees shall provide an act of incorporation at some convenient time. This I declare to be my last will and testament, and name as my executors and trustees, Anthony E. Roberts, O. J. Dickey and Edward McPherson, this thirteenth day of July, 1867.

(Signed) THADDEUS STEVENS.

Witnessed in the presence of Edward Riley and Christopher Dice.

The Codicil to the will is as follows:—

I, Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, make and declare this a codicil to my last will and testament:—

Item—I bought John Shertz' property at Sheriff's sale, much below its value, I only want my own. All except three hundred dollars, the proceeds of it, and the interest, I direct shall be returned to the estate.

Item—If within five years after my death the Baptist brethren should build a house of public worship in the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of worshiping according to their creed, I direct one thousand dollars to be paid toward its cost. I do this out of respect for the memory of my mother, to whom I owe that little of prosperity I had, and which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge.

Item—If my nephew, Major Thaddeus Stevens, should get married before my decease he will be at liberty to take possession of and hold in fee the house in which I now dwell, with the furniture thereof; and I, in that event, remove all the restrictions which I place upon the devise of that property in the body of my will. I hereby exclude the corner property, now occupied by Effinger, from this provision.

Item—In eight years after my decease, if my estate shall have sufficiently accumulated to do it without embarrassment, I direct one thousand dollars to be paid to the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, for the use of Stevens' Hall. I hereby request O. J. Dickey, Esq., to act as executor to this codicil.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. THADDEUS STEVENS.

—"Several experiments," says *Voss' Gazette*, "have lately been made in the Polygon of Berlin, with the famous *mitrailleuse* cannon exhibited in our arsenal. This piece, as has been shown, produces a certain effect at a distance of less than five hundred paces, but beyond that limit the direction of the projectiles can scarcely be calculated, even approximatively. Our infantry would therefore have no difficulty, with their needle-rifles, in triumphing over artillery which can only do real damage at a distance within five hundred paces."

Sarmiento, the President Elect of the Argentine Republic.

The reported election of Colonel Sarmiento to the Presidency of the Argentine Republic naturally increases the interest in him awakened by his book—"Life in the Argentine Republic"—which was recently criticised in these columns. He is both a Colonel and a Doctor of Laws, but the title by which his countrymen know him best is that of "The Schoolmaster," a *soubriquet* earned by long and zealous devotion to the cause of education. In the biography attached to his book we find many illustrations of his enthusiasm in this cause. From this we make a few extracts:—

"He endeavored to organize primary instruction for the people—an idea that had never dawned upon the Chilean mind.

"The proposition for a popular tax for education was well received, but there was no thought of any other appropriation of it than to educate the upper classes with it! Senor Sarmiento put the new idea into actual operation for the people. The newspaper he established was the first ever edited in Santiago, the residence of learned and literary Chileans. He wrote the first spelling book in which the correct sounds of the Spanish alphabet were given, and which was afterwards printed in the United States and illustrated with vignettes; banished from the schools such books as the 'Temporal and Eternal,' the 'Pains of Hell,' and others of a similar character, fit only to mislead the minds of youth and imbue them with false ideas, and replaced them with the 'Life of Jesus Christ,' 'Morality in Deed and Life,' the 'Conscience of a Child,' the 'Life of Franklin,' the 'Why, or the Science of Things,' etc. etc.

"He presented to the University of Chile the first paper upon orthography that ever saw the light in Spanish America, where the language had become sadly corrupted; founded the 'Monitor for Schools,' a large periodical in which he treated in a masterly manner the most difficult questions upon popular education, stimulating the teachers and defending them against arbitrary acts and stupid decrees. This periodical he wished to call by a more comprehensive title, which should commend it to the perusal of all classes, of literary men as well as of schoolmasters, but this was thought too pretentious by the Government, in whose name everything was done, without rendering any credit to the real author of books or measures, because, indeed, he was a foreigner! Not till long after he left the country, when the editorship of this valuable work was resumed after an interval of many years, was the name ever publicly mentioned in connection with it. This tardy recognition saved the credit of the country, but Senor Sarmiento did not have its aid in the difficult days when he made bricks without straw.

"It was at this period, 1842, that he founded the first normal school that was opened on this side the Atlantic. For three years he directed it in person, and it is remarkable to observe that, unaided and alone, he thought out and put in practice all those methods of instruction most approved by advanced minds at the present day. Indeed, it was living instruction such as we can hardly boast in our days of text-books, when the mine from which the teaching is done is not always in the mind of the teacher."

Of his literary pursuits the biography says:—

"While majordomo of the Copiapo mines, he translated a volume a week of the sixty volumes of Sir Walter Stott's works, besides some other books. His reading in Valparaiso was very extensive, and these readings, enriched by several languages, spread out before him all the great discussions of political, moral, and religious ideas, and to use his own expression, 'opened the pores of his intelligence to imbibe them.' When the labor of the mining day was over, he met, in a certain kitchen where they partook of refreshments, other Argentine majordomos, foremen, and laborers, exiles like himself, to discuss politics, and in the evening assembled at the house of another, the only one who had a family establishment there, thus keeping up their habits of civilized life.

"At these reunions, in his miner's dress—which consisted of doublet and hose, striped drawers, a red cap, and a broad sash, from which depended a purse capable of holding twenty-five pounds of sugar, but in which he always kept several bundles of tobacco, a dress he had assumed partly from fancy and partly from economy—he was always the oracle to which all appealed for points of history, geography, or other book learning. Anecdotes are told of the astonishment of strangers at the little learned miner, who was supposed to be only a peon who had strayed into the company. Once, for want of the book, he recited a whole pamphlet he had written upon a plan for planting a colony on the Colorado river, and made converts too—for he was from his youth always eloquent upon the point of cultivating the soil. In the proper place we shall speak of his success in later life in showing to his countrymen the advantages of agriculture over cattle growing. While at Copiapo it was his habit to entertain the miners by drawings of birds and animals, and he taught French to others, for those who knew less than himself were always objects of interest to him.

"In 1836 he returned to San Juan, ill with a cerebral attack, destitute of resources, scarcely known to any one, for few old friends had yet returned from exile. A complicated operation in arithmetic, which the incompetent Government needed, brought him again into notice, and after suffering many privations, he gradually took his place again with Cortinex, Aberastain, Quiroga Rosas, and Rodrignez, men of mark and education, worthy to figure in any part of South America. Together they founded a college for young ladies, in aid of which project he had written a forcible appeal for the education of women, and of which he was made director—and another for men, which was not allowed to succeed. The college for ladies lasted but two years, but left its mark upon the society of San Juan. A dramatic society and many public amusements that tended to cultivate and improve manners, were among the improvements made by these young men, stimulated by the undying zeal and executive ability of Sarmiento. Here, in the library of Quiroga Rosas, he found Villemain and Schlegel; in literature, Jouffroi, Lermennier, Guizot, Cousin; in philosophy, Tocqueville and Pedro Leroux; the 'Encyclopedic Review,' as synthesis of all opinions, Charles Didier, and a hundred other authors, whom he devoured with avidity.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 18§

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10§

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

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THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation,
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent,
2 25†] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

22†] JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1 00, 6 00 and	10 30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4¼, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15§ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·50 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·55 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	6·00 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,

Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3† D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8 50 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" " leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7 10 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, On Thursday Morning,

Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 14 5t

1000 DOZ. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, In ¾ and 5-8 plain Hemmed and H. S. of a favorite importation.

300 GENTS' MAUDS.

Of a well known make, and the balance of the manufacture. [8 18 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning,

August 21, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venitian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [8 15 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC. On Tuesday morning,

Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [8 19 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 13§

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC. On Thursday morning,

August 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's Misses', and Children's City made goods. [8 15 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at No. 327 S. Eleventh street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS ETC On Friday Morning,

August 21st, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior walnut furniture, handsome carpets, hair mattresses, China, glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. 8 18 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, ETC. On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a superior assortment of new and second-hand household furniture carpets, French plate mantel and pier glasses, etc.

PIANOS.—Also, one rosewood Piano-forte, 7 octaves, by Peck, of New York.

Also, one mahogany Piano-forte, by Hallett & Davis. 8 19 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.

ANOTHER TEST.

DOVE'S DEPOT, S. C., July 20, 1868.

Messrs. WM. M. BIRD & CO., AGENTS MARVIN'S SAFES, Charleston, S. C.:

Gentlemen: On the night of the 2d instant our store and contents were destroyed by fire, and we are pleased to say we had one of your FIRE PROOF SAFES, which proved to be all you recommended. The heat was so great as to melt the brass handle, and the plate which contains the date of the patent, but the contents were not injured. The safe contained our books papers, and notes and bonds to the amount of $16,000; also a gold watch, which had been repaired and placed therein the evening before the fire. Next day, on opening the Safe, the watch was found running. It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. We are going to rebuild at once, and shall be in your city in a short time, when we shall call upon you, and purchase another Safe. Respectfully yours,

DE LORME & DOVE.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 5·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1008 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 15 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 22†

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 22

WHOLESALE KIDNAPPING.

Mysterious Disappearance of Children in Chicago.

The Chicago *Republican* of Monday last says:—"For over a year there has not passed a single week in which some fond mother who has vainly waited and watched with strained heart-strings for the return of her little darling who has suddenly and without warning been spirited away from her forever. The anxious searching of the stricken father has in many cases met with but poor success, and the desolation that has thus settled down upon their once happy homes is rarely removed. But the inevitable grinding of "the mills of the gods" still goes on, and retribution, sooner or later, a mere question of time, is sure to overtake the evil-doer. Events which have very lately transpired in our city give promise that the mystery of these fearful disappearances is at last to be unveiled.

One week ago to-day a family residing near the outskirts of Chicago were returning to their homes from church. It was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the father and mother were walking leisurely along, while their boy, an unusually intelligent lad of ten years, straggled a little way ahead. The parents had passed West Twelfth street, when they discovered for the first time that their boy was missing, and though information was at once given to the police, and every exertion possible put forth for his recovery, no tidings was received of the missing child until last Friday evening, when he walked into his home as unconcernedly as though he had been gone but an hour.

The story which he then unfolded was of a strangely peculiar character, and the many incidents he had to relate concerning his absence would fill the pages of a first-class novel, and can be touched upon but briefly at the present time.

He states that on the evening in question he had just turned a corner, hiding him from his parents, when a large man, driving a common business wagon, stopped near the sidewalk, and grasping him around the waist, threw him into the vehicle, and having covered him with a broad, thick cloth, drove rapidly away. The boy says that the man intimidated him by repeated threats of killing him in case he should cry out or make the least noise.

According to the statement of the lad they drove all night, and about six the next morning arrived at a large double house, with a heavy stone basement, into which he was at once conducted. He says that he was shown into a spacious room, in which were some sixteen boys and girls, most of whom were younger than himself. A colored woman with a child was also in the apartment, and she, as well as all the other inmates of the apartment, had her mouth firmly covered with a small plaster.

The object of the strange muzzling seems to have been to prevent them making such noise as would alarm the neighborhood; for three times a day a woman came down from the upper part of the house, and with the aid of warm water, removed the plaster from the prisoners' mouths, allowing them to feed one at a time. No harm was offered him, or, as he saw, to any of the rest. The youth said that he stood that sort of thing as long as he could, and last Sunday morning determined to shift a little for himself. Awakening at about 3 o'clock he continued to break through the sash of one of the windows without alarming the inmates of the house, and thus escaped into the yard. This he found surrounded by a high board fence, and well shaded with fine trees. Climbing one of these, he saw that he was not far from a railroad, and, having descended, he scaled the fence and waited outside the enclosure until, an early train passing, he was taken aboard, and conveyed to this city. The plaster was removed from his face by one of the brakesmen, and he was thus enabled to return to his home in a presentable manner. The affair rests here at present, but Deputy Superintendent Sherman, with his accustomed energy and perseverance, is on the track of the guilty parties. He has also detailed two experienced detectives who will spare no pains to ferret out all the details of this strangely incomprehensible affair. The lad is in their charge, and they have gone with him to the country, following the railroad by which he returned to town.

ROBBERY.

$12,000 Stolen from the San Francisco Mint.

The *Alta Californian* of July 17, says:—

Some five or six months since another defalcation or swindle was discovered in the sub-treasury department at the mint in this city. It was found that the Government had lost some $12,000 by an ingenious system of fraud. An outside broker would buy "low bars," that is to say, bars of low grade gold, say six hundred or seven hundred fine, and deposit them in the mint for coinage. The computing clerk in the sub-treasurer's office would then make his returns on the bars at a higher grade, say eight hundred and upwards, and by collusion with other parties, as is supposed, certificates of assay representing considerable more than the actual amount deposited would be issued to the broker, and by him sold.

To do this quite a complicated system of alterations and false entries was required, but the cause of the deficit was well covered up for a long time. The broker and Mr. Sill, the computing clerk, were indicted, and the latter, leaving his bondsmen in the lurch, left for the East. Marshal Rand followed him East, but the fugitive doubled on him and returned here some two weeks since. Yesterday it was ascertained that he was concealed in this city, and Deputy Marshal Worth, Captain Lees, and Detective Fuller found him at the Vernon House and arrested him. The trial will probably now take place immediately.

VINNIE REAM.

Her Statue of Abraham Lincoln.

Your correspondent recently visited the studio of pretty Vinnie Ream and her statue of Abraham Lincoln. We inquire for "the statue," and are pointed to a mysterious canopy in the corner. A "notice" pinned to this informs us that nobody is to uncover the statue without sending for Miss Ream. Having no yearnings for that young lady's society we turned to depart, when, lo! the amiable scribe at the table announces that if we will stand upon chairs he will uncover the face. He lifts the cotton curtain, and within we behold what looks like a colossal corpse, standing erect, and swathed in sheets. He lifts the clothes from the head, and we behold a cheerful face in dark clay. Mr. Lincoln's features, surely, but how heavy, how mechanical, how opaque; how clenched the mouth, how fishy the eyes, how void of soul the whole hideous image! And this is the statue of Lincoln, for which Congress has appropriated $20,000, to stand in the Nation's Capitol! Why, my dear Congress, you had better have paid that sum to have had the girl taught how to make a statue. "How did you come to do it—to vote for so large an appropriation to one so inexperienced, and even ignorant in art?" was asked of a Senator a few hours later. "Well, the girl was crying outside; what was a man to do?" he answered. "When it was not the thing to cry, she smiled, and her smiles were just as potent; she cast up her eyes, she shook her ringlets, that's how it was done." The result—the ghastly corpse in clay under the cotton canopy in the Woolley dungeon! And $20,000 out of the Government to pay for it.—*Washington Correspondent Chicago Post.*

KENTUCKY.

Two Men Have Their Arms Shot Away.

The Louisville *Courier* of Monday last says:—A terrible accident occurred at the great Democratic festival at Big Springs, four miles east of Jeffersonville, yesterday morning, about half-past 10 o'clock, and just before the arrival of Governor Bramlette upon the grounds. A six-pounder had been placed in a commanding position on one of the steep hills overlooking the beautiful glen, where the speakers' stand had been erected, and was booming a thundering welcome to the crowd who were constantly arriving in carriages, wagons, and other vehicles. The firing was very rapid. Six rounds had been fired, when as the cannoniers were loading the gun for the seventh round, the heat at the breech had become so great that a premature explosion was the result, and Thomas Powell and William Brindle, who stood at the muzzle, fell as the flame belched out, the left arm of the former and the right arm of the latter shattered terribly and hanging limp and useless at their sides. The hand of Powell was completely shot away just above the wrist, and the arm at the elbow was torn in a shocking manner. The arm of Brindle was terribly mangled from the hand nearly to the shoulder.

Not more than half a dozen persons were near the gun at the time of the accident, and it was at first supposed that both Powell and Brindle had been shot dead. Mounted messengers were despatched to Jeffersonville for a surgeon, and these passed Governor Bramlette's carriage at a furious gallop, as the distinguished speaker was on his way to the Springs, in company with Colonel Caldwell.

The wounded men were taken home to Jeffersonville, where they both reside—Powell, on reviving, persistently cheering for Seymour and Blair. Both men were veteran soldiers of the Union army—Powell having served in the 12th Indiana battery, and Brindle having been a member of one of the infantry regiments of that State. They were, we are informed, members of the Republican party up to the time when its usurpations caused so many of the true men of that organization to enroll themselves beneath the Democratic banners. Both had families and were poor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A MURDEROUS FRACAS.

Row in the Third District—A Woman Assaulted—Policemen to the Rescue—They are Severely Handled—One of Them Dangerously Stabbed—Arrest of the Parties Implicated.

A serious affair, having somewhat the character of a regular row, occurred last night shortly after 9 o'clock, at Front and Walnut steets. The hour of 9 in the evening always brings to that section of the city comparative quiet. The places of business are all closed; the very lights of the lamps are gloomy—seemingly dim. Unlike the more crowded streets near by, where both citizens and officers congregate in numbers, the neighborhood of the streets mentioned is almost destitute of the first, while the latter are but rarely seen together, and are stationed at intervals rather remote. While walking there you instinctively grasp your cane with a firm hold, and are wary of corners and narrow alleys.

As policeman James Camac, of the Third District, was patrolling there at the time stated, he encountered a woman. A word or two of salutation passed between them as they passed. At this juncture a man approached, addressed a remark to the woman, and, without further warning or any provocation, caught her by the throat and struck her in the face. The policeman witnessed the blow—heard her cry, and at once hastened to interfere. Seizing the man he asked him the cause of his attack. With an oath the other made reply that if he was not released he would strike his captor.

Nothing daunted, the officer, an old soldier, a man of powerful and athletic frame, determined now to arrest the fellow. He was just tightening his hold when he was surrounded by a party of some fifteen or twenty men, evidently the companions of his prisoner. He did not hear their coming—they appeared in a body—and must have been lurking close at hand. This was on Walnut street, between Front and Water. Instantly a fight ensued. The prisoner was torn from the officer's grasp, and he himself was knocked down. Almost defenseless, lying upon the ground, he yet made such resistance as he could with his billy. Of little avail, that poor stick, they jumped upon him, kicked him, and stabbed him. A severe cut was inflicted under his right arm, another across his breast.

Wounded, as he was, aided by the darkness, he managed to crawl from under their feet, and get upon the outskirts of the half-drunken, riotous crowd. Rising to his feet he again went at them. Commingled among themselves, many upon one, they failed to notice him at first, and struck, for a time, wildly at each other. Camac also succeeded in knocking down some three or four of the fellows.

Reserve Officer James D. Howley, hearing the clamor, hurried up, but only to receive treatment similar to that which Camac received. He was likewise felled to the ground several times, and, although he had his loaded pistol in his hand, such was the confusion and press that before he could use it, the barrel was broken from the stock. He made his billy do good service, however and managed to keep the crowd at bay until the arrival of Officer William Blanford of the Third District, and Officer H. P. Hunter, of the Harbor Police.

The former of them was struck in the head, the latter, as the fellows were beginning to be frightened at the rapid coming of the policemen—and were dispersing, escaped without being hurt. The rioters ran in every direction. Some took to their heels along Water street, others made tracks up Walnut. One of them, who had lost his hat in the squabble, fled through Granite street.

A citizen coming that way was almost run down by his precipitate flight. The fellow stopped a moment, struck by a sudden thought, and covered his own head by unceremoniously uncovering that of the other. As he turned again to run, he told the amazed and now hatless gentleman, that if he was followed, or any alarm was given, he would make use of a pistol which he significantly displayed.

Officers Camac, Howling, and Blanford were pretty well beaten. Camac, in addition to his other wounds, was bitten in the nose. Howling was also bitten in the same place. Camac was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The physician, after examining him, stated that his wounds were very serious, but not necessarily fatal.

The healthy condition of his body and his powerful constitution will, in all likelihood, save his life. The doctor also said, however, that it would not be advisable to admit the prisoners to bail for at least two days and probably not before a week. Three arrests were made, John Carrigan, Lawrence Tobin, and James Keating. Officer Camac, who, after the affray, made an affidavit, implicates all of them in the assault upon him.

Carrigan, for whom the police had been watchful all night, was arrested by Officer Hamilton, about nine o'clock this morning, upon one of the cars of the Lombard and South Street Line. Keating was arrested at Fifth and Spruce street, about half-past 2 o'clock this morning.

Lawrence Tobin, who has hitherto borne the reputation of an orderly and law-abiding citizen, surrendered himself to Sergeant Pierson of the Third District, at 2 o'clock this morning. It may probably transpire, when all the circumstances of the affair are brought to light—that although the wounded policeman positively swears that Mr. Tobin was one of those who committed the assault—he will be found to have not participated. The darkness and the necessary confusion of the fight, may have misled the officer in his supposition. The prisoners were committed by Alderman Carpenter.

Election of Officers.—Last evening a meeting of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Red Men of the United States, was held in the new hall, at Third and Brown streets, when the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

Grand Chief Powhatan—Anthony Yaeger, of Baltimore.

Grand Senior Sagamore—John Otto, of Newark, N. J.

Grand Junior Sagamore—Frederick Schmidt, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Grand High Priest—Joseph Strauss, of New York.

Grand Keeper of the Records—J. C. H. Seger, of Philadelphia.

Grand Keeper of the Wampum—J. Rudolph, of Baltimore, Md.

House Robbed.—The residence of David R. Walker, Esq., the worthy Assistant Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, No. 1420 North Thirteenth street, was entered by sneak thieves yesterday afternoon, during the temporary absence of Mrs. Walker, and robbed of a lot of silver forks and spoons.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Selling Liquor to Minors—Committed—Assaulting a Citizen—Alleged Larceny—Attempted Theft—A Disorderly House—Petty Thefts—A Policeman Assaulted.

—Bryant Buckley is the keeper of a tavern at Forty-second and Lancaster avenue. It appears that Bryant and his wife have been in the custom of selling liquor to minors, and yesterday were warned not to do so again. They disregarded this warning, and dispensed some alcoholic drink to a few lads. A warrant was issued for both of them, and having been given a hearing before Alderman Maule, were committed to answer.

—William McNeill, the young man who was arrested on the charge of breaking into the counting office of Judah Weir, on Delaware avenue, had a final hearing yesterday before Recorder Given, and was committed in default of $2000 bail.

—Henry Kirby, who some time since was arrested for setting fire to a machine shop on Nassau street, was before Alderman Jones yesterday, charged with committing an assault and battery on a citizen at Eleventh and Sergeant streets. He was held in $600 bail for trial.

—Mrs. Bernhardt appeared before Alderman Jones, yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny against one Thomas Gerhart. She alleges that the accused was in her company, and that he stole a twenty dollar bill from her person. He was bound over to answer.

—George Dougherty was before Alderman Jones this morning on the charge of attempted theft. The complainants are members of the Warren Hose Company, who state they detected the prisoner in attempting to remove the silver plate from the door last evening. He was sent to prison by Alderman Jones.

—A citizen appeared before Alderman Bonsall last evening, and entered complaint against Michael Gibboney, the keeper of a tavern at Seventh and Shippen streets, for assault and battery, and keeping a disorderly house. A warrant was issued, and the police at 6 o'clock this morning, made a descent on the place, arresting Michael and three others. The proprietor was held in $900 for trial, and the others to keep the peace.

—Alderman Bonsall has committed one George Coleman, colored, for stealing $1·25 from a man while sleeping on a step in the vicinity of Seventh and Bedford streets. James Gallen has been sent below by the same magistrate for performing a similar operation on a sleeper in the same vicinity.

—Last night Policeman Houghton, of the Sixth District, saw a man, giving the name of Charles McAnany, asleep in an alley and awoke him, and was taking him to the Station, when he was rudely assaulted. Alderman Jones bound McAnany over in $600 bail.

Items of Fact and Fancy.—The working-men of Philadelphia secure homes through Building Associations. Every neighborhood has one

—Naughty boys will drop melon rinds upon the sidewalks. Young ladies should beware. A pretty Miss yesterday afternoon got her dainty foot upon one of these treacherous things. Result—shoes up—bonnet down—blushing face—profferred help.

—A murderous assault was made upon several of our police officers, at Walnut street wharf last night. The injuries of one will probably prove fatal.

—Nuisances—the squads of perambulating chorus singers who make the "night hideous" with their "Lovely Sallies" and "Rover's Graves."

—The conflagration of yesterday morning was one of the most destructive which has occurred here for some time.

—The car horses are again straining with heavy loads. Sea-siders and country-siders are returning to the city.

—People are generally quite ready to take the will for the deed when a fat deed may be found in the will.

—The other day Jersey and Pennsylvania had a fight, on Water street, about a rotten cantelope. Jersey got "licked."

—The Democrats of the Fifth Division, Second Ward, have a pow-wow to-night.

—Busy—the itinerant missionaries. You may see their *tracks* all over the city.

—A thing that stands still and runs at one and the same time—a pump.

—Favorite rations with the *Fawn* and *Crook* danseuses—gy-rations.

—Out of repair—many of the sidewalks.

Whisky Seizure.—Revenue Officer Kneass, on Monday afternoon, seized thirty-five barrels of whisky at the Pennsylvania Freight Depot, and this morning he took possession of forty-two more, at the store of Mr. Brooks, on Market street, above Eighth. The cause of seizure was non-conformity with the law in reference to the marks.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Visit to His Old Home.

The President of the Galena Bank, writing to a relative in Boston, gives the following account of General Grant's reception in Galena, on his return from Colorado, and of his deportment among the friends of his former home:—

"General Grant is here, quietly spending a fortnight in his home. I sent you a paper containing an account of his reception. The reception was spontaneous and informal, but genuine and hearty. At the serenade at his house it was not expected that there would be any speaking, but the crowd called some of us out. I was taken entirely by surprise, but could not back out, as I was standing on the porch near the General, and had to say a few words. He is in fine health and spirits. He walks about town every day in plain citizens' dress, the most unpretending man in the place. He spent most of the forenoon to-day sitting with us in the bank. He is one of our stockholders. In private he is very social, likes a joke and enjoys company. He reads the papers diligently, keeps himself posted, and has a pretty good idea of the political situation. On Sunday he and his wife and family walked to the Methodist Church, about half a mile, instead of riding in a carriage, as most great men would have done; and this, too, when his friends have placed horses and carriages at his disposal whenever he chooses to call for them. But he is a radical Democrat in the true sense. If the good people who are distressed by the stories told by his enemies in regard to his habits could only look into that clear, calm, serene, and candid face for a few moments, they would say that its wearer could not be a man of bad passions or vicious habits. It is astonishing how such slanders of public men, if persistently repeated, will come to be believed by their political opponents, and by and by even perplex and distress their friends. The only really bad thing his enemies say of General Grant is—that he drinks. This would be bad enough, indeed, if true, but nothing could be more false or malicious. During all the time he lived in Galena, I never heard of his drinking ardent spirits, and I have never been able to find any man, friend or foe, living here, and who knew his habits, who could say that he was intemperate. In fact, there was no more temperate man in the city. That his habits in this respect are the same now, none who know him, and meet him, can for a moment doubt.

"But I have dwelt too long on this, for I know you have no doubts on this point. We are going to have a big mass meeting here on Friday next, and expect a crowd to see the General. He will take no part in any political meeting, but will be at home to see his friends."

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and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE SOUTH.

Military Regulations in Louisiana—The Troubles in Tennessee.

THE WEST.

Vallandigham Nominated for Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Troubles in Tennessee.

Nashville, ug. 18.—Exaggerated accounts were published this morning of a difficulty at Waynesboro, Wayne county, but later and more reliable information contradicts the report of the killing of three persons. No one was killed. Three citizens were wounded, one seriously, and several horses were killed.

Last Thursday a number of persons in masks went to Wayne furnace where some negroes had been dwelling. After consulting the proprietor, he conferred with the leading negroes, and advised them to stop drilling, give up their arms to the Superintendent of the furnace, to be turned over to the State. The negroes consented, the maskers left, but as they rode through Waynesboro, were fired upon by the Sheriff's possee, concealed in a stockade. They returned the fire and scattered. A meeting of the citizens was held at Waynesboro on Saturday, which protested against all violence, and pledged themselves to peace measures.

The session of the School Teachers' Convention to-day, was devoted to the American Normal School Association.

A number of interesting topics were discussed, and able speeches made by Messrs. White, Gregory, and Van Bakolen.

FROM LOUISIANA.

The Police Bill.

New Orleans, Aug. 19.—The Metropolitan Police bill passed yesterday, on a strict party vote. Senator Braughn, in a speech opposing the bill, ventilated the fact that there is not a single check or limit to the amount of expenditure under its extraordinary provisions.

Military Regulations.

The following order, promulgated this morning, explains itself:—

Headquarters Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., Aug. 18, 1868.—General Orders No. 3.—In order to carry out the instructions from the Secretary of War, relative to the assistance to be afforded by the troops on duty in this Department to the civil authorities in case of domestic disturbance or insurrections arising therein, officers commanding district detachments and posts will be governed by the following directions:

Every officer will keep himself well informed of the condition of affairs in his vicinity. Should a necessity arise which in his opinion would render the services of troops requisite, he will immediately communicate by telegraph with these headquarters the essential facts on the case and ask for the necessary instructions for his government. Under no circumstances will any interference of the military with the civil authority be permitted, nor will the services of the troops be made use of unless upon special instructions previously communicated in each case from these Headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major-General,
R. C. Buchanan.

Thomas H. Neill,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of the Baltimore—A Republican Ratification.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Aug. 19.—The steamer Berlin, of the Bremen line, arrived here this morning, with thirty cabin, and seven hundred and seventy-four steerage passengers, and a large amount of freight. She had a favorable passage and good health.

The Republican City Convention met last night, organized, and determined to hold a grand ratification meeting in September, and go to work earnestly.

Business is dull.

Vallandigham Nominated.

Cincinnati, Aug. 19.—The Democratic Convention of the Third District of this State has nominated C. L. Vallandigham for Congress, on the third ballot.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 19.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Reading, 89; Canton Company, 45; Erie Railroad, 49¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 98¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108⅝; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern 82¾; New York Central, 122¾; Illinois Central, 141; Cumberland preferred, 129; Virginia 6s, 53¾; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 135; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾; do. 1864, 108⅜; do. 1865, 110¾; do. new, 107⅞; 10-40s, 107⅞. Gold, 145¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109½.

ARIZONA.

The Mines, Crops and Indians.

The following interesting news is taken from the Prescott *Miner* of a late date:

"The woods in this neighborhood have been on fire for nearly two weeks past, and at night the element presents a grand display as it enwraps pitch pine trees in its destructive embrace. A night or two ago it advanced from the west upon the ranches on that side of the town, destroying, in its resistless march, cabins, fences, etc., but was driven back into the mountains by the wind. The fire, we are told, was started by Indians, at a point on Granite Creek, where Noyes & Curtis had a lot of saw-logs rolled together. While the men went to the mill to get dinner the Indians set fire to the logs.

"The farmers on Lower Agua Frio, about twenty-five miles east from Prescott, have harvested their barley and are now cutting their wheat. Mr. Dickerson, who was in town last week, assured us that when he left the creek the corn was about four feet high. Indian fires were occasionally seen on the hill surrounding the valleys, and it was the opinion of the settlers that the Apache Yumas had returned to their old haunts.

"Mr. Chenoweth, who arrived here from La Paz recently, says he never saw Indian signs thicker or more plentiful on the road. Their smoke ascends from almost every mountain, and at Wool-sey Hill, about twenty miles from Prescott, the Indians started fires and sent up smoke from each side of the road and close to it. This is the season of the year that the Indians of this portion of the territory make their big game hunts, by setting fire to the woods in order to drive out the deer.

"The placer miners in the Big Bay District are engaged in cutting a large ditch from the creek to their claims in the Mexican gulch. The district is now rather lonesome; but it will not be long before it will be the reverse, as Gray & Co. will, we are assured, start work soon.

"Parties who have recently arrived here from Camp McPherson say that the mountains in that vicinity are filled with Indians.

"Business is very lively at Wickenburg, and the Vulture mine is said to be doing quite as well as ever.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

An International Yacht Race Impending—Sugar Duties in Holland.

An Alleged Heavy Embezzlement in this City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

England.

London, Aug. 19.—Soon after the arrival of the American yacht Sappho at Cowes, on Friday last, Captain Baldwin issued a general challenge to the yachtmen of England for a race. The challenge was at once accepted by the following well-known yachts:—Aline, Cambria Onward, and Candor. A conference was held and the details of the friendly encounter agreed upon. The race, which will be for sweepstakes, £20, will come off on Friday next, ugust 21.

The yachts will start from Cowes and proceed east through Spithead, out to sea, around the isle of Wight to westward, and through the Solent to the place of starting, a distance of perhaps seventy or eighty miles. The event has made a considerable stir in sporting circles, and a fine race is looked for.

Holland.

Amsterdam, Aug. 19.—The subject of the equalization of the duties on sugar imported from foreign countries, which has for a long time engrossed the attention of different European Powers, bids fair to be definitely settled. The representatives of France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, and England, are now assembled at the Hague for the purpose of holding a conference looking to such equalization.

Diocesan Convention at Buffalo.

Buffalo, August 19.—The thirty-first annual Convention of the Diocese of Western New York opened in St. Paul's Church, in this city, at 9 A. M. to-day, the Right Rev Bishop Cox presiding. One hundred and thirty-four clergymen were present. Amongst some of the notables were Dr. Fuller, Archdeacon of Toronto; Rev. Dr. Hill, Missionary to Greece; Judge Comstock, of Utica; Judge Miles, and others.

Horatio Seymour will be in attendance during the Convention. The morning exercises consisted of an address by Bishop Cox and the annual sermon by the Rev. G. M. Hill. This afternoon will be devoted to business. A missionary meeting will be held in the evening, when addresses will be delivered by Dr. Hill and others. After which a reception will be held at the Lee House.

FROM BOSTON.

Arrival of Hon. George H. Pendleton.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The Hon. George H. Pendleton arrived in town yesterday. Late in the evening the Constitutional Democratic Club gave him a serenade at the Parker House. He returned thanks in a few remarks, during which he said he was on his way to Maine to take part in the political campaign in that State. There was a large assemblage present,

Pedestrianism.

Troy, Aug. 19.—Considerable excitement exists in this vicinity in regard to the walking match between Weston and young Payne, the Albany pedestrian, which will take place in Rensselaer Park, in this city, on Friday and Saturday of this week. The Park offers a purse of $1000 to the one who first accomplishes one hundred miles, provided it is done within twenty-four hours. Payne's friends are confident that he will outwalk Weston.

Ship News.

Father Point, Aug. 19.—Arrived, steamship Damascus, from Liverpool.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........123⅜	Pacific Mail S. Co.. 99
N. Y. and Erie R... 49	West. Union Tele... 33⅜
Ph. and Rea. R........ 88¾	Clev. & Tol. R......... 98⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 82⅝	Toledo & Wabash.. 49⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R........ 85½	Mil. & St. Paul com 71¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com. 80⅝	Adams Express..... 46
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.. 80⅜	Wells Fargo.......... 25⅜
Chi. and R. I. R...... 98	U.S Express Co..... 40
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	Tennessees, new... 63½
R. R..........105½	Gold..............145⅛

Market feverish.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Aug. 19.—Cotton firm at 30c. Flour dull and declined 10@20c.; sales of 6000 barrels State at $7·10@16; Ohio, $8·80@1?; Western, $7·10@10·40; Southern, $8@15; California, $10·15@12·25. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 2500 bushels amber Tennessee at $2·60, and white Michigan at $2·65. Corn firmer; sales of 51,000 bushels at $1·15@1·22. Oats dull; sales of 37,000 bushels at 81½@83. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $28·75. Lard quiet at 18¾@19. Whisky quiet.

Baltimore, Aug. 19.—Cotton firm at 30c. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; prime and common very dull; prime white, $1·18@1·20. Oats dull; prime to choice, 75@80c.; ordinary, 65@70c. Rye dull at $1·50. Provisions firm and unchanged. Mess Pork, $30·50. Bacon rib sides. 1?½@17½c; clear sides, 17½@17¾c; shoulders 14¾@15c. Hams, 22@23c. Lard, 19c.

Alleged Heavy Defalcations.—A rumor was extensively circulated on Third street this afternoon that a member of a prominent iron working firm on Walnut street had proved a defaulter to an amount which ranges from $60,000 to over $200 000. From what we could glean at the late hour which we heard it, it appears that the alleged defaulter held a high position in an iron company, whose mines are located in the vicinity of Allentown; and such was the confidence placed in him, that for a long time he has not been called on for a statement of the workings of the Company. Recently a meeting was called for, to come off on Monday last, but on the evening in question the gentleman was absent, and on investigating the books, the deficit was discovered. It is asserted that he has not been since seen or heard of.

Recorder's Case.—This afternoon before Recorder Given, Rollis C. Link had a hearing upon the charge of an attempt to defraud B. A. McDonald out of eighty-seven barrels of whisky. The whisky was sold in December last by a man named Shick (who is associated with Link in the offense) to Link as the agent of Delaine, of New York. Delaines afterwards sold it to B. A. McDonald, of New York, but when McDonald comes to the city to procure it he finds that Link had sold it back to Shick, and that Shick had sold it to J. N. Wallace, of New York. Held in $5000 bail.

Both Link and Shick were arrested by Detectives Charles and R. R. Smith. Mr. Bonsall appeared for the Commonwealth. Shick was arrested two weeks since, but the officers only succeeded in securing Link to-day.

Hearing at the Central Station.—Before Alderman Beitler this afternoon, at the Central Station, James Sweeney—the brother of the burglar who was shot and killed by the lad Dillon, at Twenty-fourth and Kent streets, some weeks since—had a hearing upon the charge of threatening the life of said Dillon. Held for a further hearing to-morrow.

FIFTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Health of General Rawlings—The Supervisors of Revenue.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Affairs in Washington.

Washington, August 19.—General Rawlings, who had a severe attack of hemorrhage a few days since, has recovered sufficiently to be out and was at the Army Headquarters for a short time to-day.

The appointment of supervisors is still pending, none having yet been made. Commissioner Rollins intends sending over nominations for the remaining districts shortly.

Amongst the visitors at the White House to-day were Generals Hancock and Rousseau, both of whom had interviews with the President.

The Indian Outrages in Kansas.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—The latest Kansas advices state that the Indians have left Solomon Valley and quiet is restored.

Adjutant General McAfee reports that eight persons have been buried, three are wounded, and five missing. This is probably less than half the casualties. At least twenty persons have been killed. General Sully reports that two daughters of Aaron Bell have been recovered from the Indians. About two hundred settlers are left destitute, stripped of clothing, bedding, etc.

The Chinese Embassy.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 19.—The Chinese Embassy arrived here from Albany at 2 A. M., and proceeded, after a brief stoppage, to Worcester, where they will spend the night. They were met here by a committee of the Boston City Councils and by sixteen Chinese attendants from New York. They will go to Boston in a special train at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R..........123⅝	Pacific M. S. Co...... 99
N.Y. and E. R.......... 48	Western U. Tel...... 33½
Ph. and Rea. R......... 88⅛	Clev. and Tol. R...... 97½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.. 82¾	Tol. & Wabash R.... 49½
Cle. and Pitt. R..........85½	Mil. and St. P. com 71½
Chi. and N. W. com. 80¾	Adams Express Co. 46
Chi. and N. W. pref... 80¾	Wells' Fargo.......... 25¼
Chi. and R. I. R..... 98⅛	U. S. Express......... 40
Pitts, F.W. and Chi.	Tennessee 6s, new.. 63½
R. R.........105⅛	Gold..........145⅛

Market excited.

POLITICAL.

—Howell Cobb, after his fiendish speech at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, anathematizing and denouncing the Union men of the South, should remember Andrew Johnson's scathing rebuke delivered in the Senate in 1860. In referring to the seceding members of Buchanan's Cabinet, Mr. Johnson said:—"Cobb remained in the Cabinet until the Treasury was bankrupt and the national credit disgraced at home and abroad, and then he conscientiously seceded." Such is the man who sets himself up as a censor of men and morals at the South.

—The ex Confederates of Tennessee have commenced "setting up" with the Negro. In the Eighth (Memphis) District Congressional Convention, held at Brownsville on the 10th instant, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That if the freedmen of this State unite with the Democracy, and by their votes secure the enfranchisement of the white men who are now disfranchised, common justice and common gratitude demand that we should not disturb them in any rights they may now possess.

—Milligan, the notorious Indiana Copperhead, in a recent speech delivered near Logansport, after arguing the entire equality of the Confederate soldiers with the boys in blue, proceeded to justify the repudiation of our own war debt, under the same constitutional provisions which forbids the recognition of the Rebel obligations.

—All the Democratic campaign documents omit Frank Blair's Broadhead letter, and in many of the States that give large Republican majorities, the Democratic State Committees decline to publish his letter accepting the nomination to the Vice-Presidency.

—The editor of the Cairo *Times*, who has just resurned from a trip through Wabash, White, and Edwards counties, Illinois, in company with Hon. D. W. Munn, says that everything looks cheerful for the Republican cause in that part of the State.

—The Utica *Herald* says:—Since Mr. Seymour found himself "caught up by the whirlwind," we suppose he thinks he is sure of being translated. We have no doubt that he is destined to "go up."

—S. L. Spink, formerly editor of the Paris (Ill.) *Beacon and Blade*, has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Union Republican party of Dakota Territory.

—A Democratic paper says that in order to secure Seymour's election they must get out every Democratic voter. Can't do it, for some of them are in for a number of years.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* predicts that Hamilton county will give four thousand majority for Grant and Colfax.

—Democratic specifics for the rents in that party. One Seam more.

—Five thousand Grant clubs have been organized already.

—Political Brevities—Seymour's majorities.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Am Gold.b10flat.145⅜	100 sh Cata Pf......b60.. 32⅜
$2000 Sun & E 7s..........101⅛	100 do..........s60.. 32⅜
$1000 Pa 6s, 3 series......109	200 sh Ocean Oil..........1 1-16
$3000 Pa R 1 m 6s.........100½	100 sh Read R............ 44⅞
$500 City 6s, New......103½	100 do......s5wn.. 44⅞
$2000 C & Am m 6s, '89 96¾	12 do..........ls.. 44·44
$2000 West Pa R 6s...... 82	200 do..........ls.. 44·44
100 sh Leh Nav........... 26¾	100 do.............. 44 56
32 sh Leh V R.......c.. 54½	200 do............. 44⅜
28 sh Penna R..ls.b5.. 53½	100 do............. 44⅜
100 sh 13th & 15th. 15	500 do..........2d.. 44⅜
100 sh Fulton Coal...... 5⅜	200 do............ 44½
100 sh Sch Nav......... 10	100 do.......b60.. 44·44

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New......103⅝	$1000 W & Frank 7s.... 81
$1000 do.. New......103⅝	$1000 Sch N 6s '82........ 70
$1600 Pa 6s, 1 series......104⅝	50 sh Leh V R......... 54⅜
$2000 do..3 ser.b5..109	50 sh Penna R........ 53⅝
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s.s5wn. 72½	100 sh Read R............44 31
$1000 Elmira 6s........... 64	100 do........s10.. 44⅜

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FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

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CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

(One door below Chesnut street),